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The People's Press.

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SEA AND SKY.

Along the steadfast shore the leaping waves
Dash and drive in wild tumultuous sweep,
The curves of water scooped to rugged graves,
Or reared in frowning walls all torn and steep.

The foam along the tortured breakers' crest
Tosses its pallid hands towards the sky,
That fair and placid o'er this fierce unrest,
Arches its silent dome, remote and high.

Below, the restless tide that ebbs and flows,
The restless billows and the unquiet sea;
Above, the eternal light comes and goes,
The solemn Heavens remote and conflict free.

Forever the wild waves rushing up the shore,
Forever the slow tide drawing them away;
Forever the twilight fading to return no more,
Forever the pale dawn rising to another day.

Oh strange fierce Soul that types the world's unrest,
In many voices and its restless dash;
Thy wild conception of a useless quest,
The mind's stern conflict and the passion's lash.

Below, earth's crowding millions torn and tossed,
Wearying lives out, warring each with each;
Above, the eternal Heaven, mysterious lost,
In the fair distances that we cannot reach.

Forever the rushing whirl of useless strife.
Forever the falling ebb of falling power;
Forever the dawning of a coming life,
Forever the falling of its little hour.

Oh Sea! oh Sky! Answer the sad heart's groan!
Where is the compensation for this woe?
The waters toss with inarticulate moan.
The Sky looks dumbly on the strife below.
—*Woman's Words.*

THE WAR.

The Bloody and Hard-Contested Battle for Shipka Pass—Graphic Description of the Affair by a London Correspondent—The Most Desperate Engagement yet Fought.

Reouf Pasha telegraphs the following occurrences in the country where his army is operating: "The Mussulman villages in the district of Eski-Saghra are scenes of unheard of atrocities on the part of the enemy. In a village near Guillu every male inhabitant was massacred. The women were compelled to change their names and to take off their veils. Several Mussulmen were killed in their fields. The most part of the Mussulmen, even those of Guillu, were massacred, when their wives and children, after being shut up in a granary, were burned a live. At Karadja Viran the Bulgarians, after having disarmed the Mussulmen, massacred five of them, and several women, whom they cut to pieces. They dragged the survivors to a church and forced them to renounce their religion. Attacked by imperial troops the Bulgarians fled after setting fire to the houses.

A telegram from the villa of Adrianople says the enemy caused the Mussulman villages in the district of Kesanlik to be invaded by various columns, composed for the most part of Bulgarians, who massacred the Mussulman population, men, women and children. The work of extermination is continued every day with relentless violence.

A Russian official bulletin admits that the Russions, after defeating the Turkish attack upon Aghastar Thursday morning, were compelled by the strong Turkish reinforcement to retire from Sulton, Koi and Mehemet. The Bulletin gives the Russian loss in these operations as four hundred killed and many wounded. The latest Russian bulletin says: "Our attack on Aghastar has not been renewed since Thursday. The Turks have concentrated in strong forces at that point and are intrenching. Our troops are concentrated in sight of the enemy. In the two engagements at Aghastar on Thursday we lost ten officers and sixty-six men killed, eleven officers and two hundred and seventy four men wounded.

Makhtar Pasha telegraphs from Gudekeler, on Saturday, as follows: "We have gained a great victory, having carried the heights of Kezeltepe during the night and repulsed three Russian attempts to retake them. Two hundred cannon were brought into action. The engagement was a great battle, lasting until six o'clock Saturday evening. The enemy were routed along the whole line, with a loss of four thousand killed and wounded. We captured an immense quantity of arms and munitions. General Tchoutchowassoff, commanding the Russian cavalry, was killed. We lost fifteen hundred killed and wounded, including several officers. My horse was wounded."

A correspondent, an eye-witness of Friday's battle in Shipka pass, telegraphs Saturday: "Riding backward from Shipka through the night, I passed masses of reinforcements of artillery and infantry hurrying forward. Their strength ought to secure the safety of all the important positions." The same correspondent telegraphs from Bucharest Sunday. "Information follows me that fighting at the pass is still raging, having been renewed again to day, but General Radetzky continues to hold his own. It is now a question of endurance; but I adhere to my impression that Shipka pass is safe, and unless Suleiman Pasha can run a column of his troops through another pass he will wreck his army by thus dashing it continually against Shipka." This correspondent explains: "Shipka pass consists merely of a section of the Balkans, lower than the surrounding heights. There is no properly scaled route, but merely a track over this lower section of the ridge, which is extremely broken. The highest point of the road is flanked on either side by a spur commanding it; also the ridge behind. The first of these two spurs can rake the road leading to the Russian position. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously, affording no access into the valleys. Their sole use to the Turks, therefore, was affording positions from whence to flank central Shipka ridge. It is possible, also, for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening glens, and climbing the steep slopes of the Shipka ridge, give a hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done, the Shipka position would of course be turned; but this advantage would be of but little avail until the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. The road over Shipka ridge constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans. On the twenty-first, when the fighting began, the Russians were a little over three thousand strong, with fortifications. The Russians on this day had mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them. It is reported that a large number of Moslems were blown into fragments. By Thursday evening the Turks had so worked around on both Russian flanks that it seemed as though the claws of a crab were about to close behind the Russian position. At this supreme moment, the two Russian generals expecting momentarily to be surrounded, sent at last a telegram to the czar, telling him what they expected, how they had tried to prevent it, and how, please God, when driven into their positions, they would hold them until reinforcements should arrive; they and their men would hold their ground till they lost their blood. At six o'clock there was heavy fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged; the men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger and thirst. There was no water within the Russian lines, and the men lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless of the fact that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others were dragged a foot down among the rocks, but were forced out to give ground. The cliffs resounded with the triumphant Turkish shouts. It was at this junction that the reinforcement under Radetzky arrived. Radetzky took command of these with others, who arrived subsequently, which brought up the number of defenders of the pass to about thirteen thousand. The road, even in the rear of the Russians positions along which the reinforcement had to advance, was swept by the Turkish fire, and the reinforcement suffered heavily. The object of Friday's battle was to clear the Turks from the well-wooded positions on the road. The fighting was confined to musketry, and continued all day desperately. The Russians could make but little impression by a front attack on the Turks. The correspondent says occasionally at some point the Russians would be hurled clear back out of the wood altogether. I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge and down, while pouring out a galling fire. The troops charged with making this front attack merely succeeded in preventing the Turkish efforts to work round to the Russian rear. It was therefore decided at noon to deliver a counter flank movement. The two battalions executing this movement had to advance under a heavy fire from the Turkish mountain guns. Fighting on the Turkish front and flank lasted fully an hour, but at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sign that danger menaced it if it stayed longer. Their left battery followed their example, which showed that the Russians had gained the ridge on the Turkish left also. There remained but the central peak of the Turkish position; that carried, the ridge would be ours and our right flank would be free from the dangerous pressure on it. General Dragnirefi has been wounded in the knee.

A New Opponent to Darwinism.

In an essay entitled "Antigeny, or Sexual Dimorphism in Butterflies," published by Mr. S. H. Scudder in the proceedings of the American Academy of arts and sciences, Boston, the author states that Darwin, in his work on sexual selection, discusses the difference of coloration which frequently distinguishes the sexes of butterflies, and concludes that "the male, as a general rule, is the most beautiful, and departs most from the usual type of coloring of the group to which the species belongs." Mr. Scudder remarks that of the first proposition there is no doubt, but that in the second two distinct elements appear to be confounded, the separation of which he attempts. He suggests the term antigeny, signifying opposition or diversity of the sexes, to avoid circumlocution, for there are so many forms of sexual dimorphism that a compound term for the general phenomenon becomes inconvenient. He cites a number of cases of partial antigney, and concludes that in all these cases it is the female, and never the male, which first departs from the normal type of colcring of the group to which the species belongs Occasionally the feminine peculiarity has been transmitted to the male, and by this means a new type of coloration established in the group; but Mr. Scudder recalls no case where the male alone departs from the general type of coloring peculiar to this group. This is precisely the opposite conclusion to that which Darwin reached.

Sexual dimorphism is not confined to coloration, but to structural features. The latter is always confined to the males, and in butteflies is mostly confined to the wings and the legs; occasionally it appears in the antennæ, while sometimes it affects the contour of the wings.

Darwin supposes that the various male characteristics have all arisen by natural selection, some of rival males being selected as a mate whose outward charms are greatest. Mr. Scudder brings forward as limiting this notion the fact that the males of many butterflies possess peculiar cells, which he calls androconia and are of great beauty and delicacy, but are hidden among the others. In this respect the theory of sexual selection proposed by Darwin appears to fail just where it should aid us most.

THE Socratic method is thus irreverently explained by the New York Times. S.—"They tell me, O Alcibiades, that you have cut off your dog's tail." A.—"It is true, O Socrates; I did it with my little battle-ax." S.—"What is a dog? Is it not an animal with four legs and a tail?" A.—"You say truly." S.—"Then your dog is not a dog, for it is an animal with four legs, yet without a tail." A.—"I see that I must admit it." S.—"But you will also admit that neither among Greeks, nor yet among barbarians, is there any animal which, having four legs, has no tail." A.—"Again thou sayest what nobody denies of." S.—"How then can you claim that you have the very animal which does not exist?" A.—"By Zeus, I make no such claim." S.—"Then you see you have no dog."

UP IN MARS.

Reasons for Believing that the Planet is Inhabited.

The conditions which favor the belief in the existence of life in the planet Mars present the clearest possible evidence of being one in origin and structure with our own earth. We cannot tell what the nature of the soil of Mars may be, but its generally ruddy tinge—so well marked that, though the telescope shows an almost equal part of the surface to be greenish in hue, the red prevails, giving to the planet, as seen by the naked eye, its obvious red color—seems to show that it resembles the red sandstone of our own earth. This, we know, is one of the older geological formations, and if we could safely compare terrestrial with Martian geology, or, let us say, geology with aerology, we might almost be tempted to find in the present prevalence of a tint belonging to one of the earlier of our terrestrial formation an argument in favor of the theory that Mars passed through fewer stages of development during its life bearing condition than our earth, and that thus the later formations of our earth's surface are wanting in the surface of Mars. This reasoning would not be very safe, however, it implies a resemblance in details which is not likely, the observed rule of nature seeming so far as we can judge, to be similarity in generals, variety in details. We may well believe that the ruddiness of the soil of Mars is due to the same general cause as the ruddiness of our red sandstone—the general prevalence of certain organisms—but neither the actual character of this particular formation, nor its position in the territorial series of strata can be safely predicted of the ruddy formation constituting the chief part of the visible land surface of Mars. Few will now suppose with a French writer that the ruddiness of Mars is due to the color of the vegetation there. A certain support is given to the idea by the circumstance that the degree of ruddiness is variable, and is somewhat greater during the Martain summer than in spring and autumn. In this sense we may say of the summer of Mars with the poet Wendell Holmes:

> The snows that glittered on the disc of Mars
> Have melted, and the planet's fiery orb
> Rolls in the crimson summer of its year.

But the ruddiness of the planet's summer—which will be well marked this year, for on September 18, only eleven days after its time of nearest approach and greatest splendor, it will be midsummer's day for the southern half of Mars—can be otherwise and better explained than by supposing that the Martian forests glow with fiery foliage during the summer days. We can see, as the summer proceeds, the white mists which had hidden the planet's lands and seas breaking up, and the features of the surface being gradually revealed with more and more distinctness. It is to the disappearance of these mists and clouds, not to the red leaves of Martian trees, that the change in the plant's color must most probably be referred. We have less reason for doubt as to the nature of the greenish markings. The spectroscope, as we have already explained in "Life in Mars," shows that the air of Mars is at times laden heavily with the vapor of water. We can no longer, therefore, follow Whewell in doubting the real nature of the green parts of the planet, or refuse with him to accept explanation of the white polar marking long since advanced by Sir W. Herschel. Undoubtedly wide seas and oceans, with many straits and bays and inland seas, exist on Mars. Snow and ice gather in the winter time about his polar regions, diminishing gradually in extent as summer proceeds, but never entirely disappearing. Thus we are not left doubtful as to the general resemblance of Mars, so far as the structure of his surface is concerned, to the earth on which we live. He has a surface of earth, probably in large part formed by deposition at the bottom of former seas and subsequently raised above the sea level by subterranean forces, or rather caused to appear above the surface by the effects of the gradual shrinkage of the planet's crust.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Lost Found.

Fifty or sixty years ago, it was the custom for gentlemen wishing servants to visit emigrant ships as soon as they arrived in port. Selecting the man or woman who pleased them, they would pay his or her passage money, about seventy ar eighty dollars, to the captain, agreeing to give the servant clothing and board, and at the end of three years' service, twenty or thirty dollars.

One day, a gentleman, a man of fortune, residing in Philadelphia, went on board the emigrant ship to hire a girl, or "purchase her time," as it was then called. He selected one, and was shown her father. The old man was anxious to go with his daughter, and after some persuasion the gentleman purchased his time. "Well, now," said the old man, "there's my old wife; take her also." There was something so attractive in the countenance of the old woman that the gentleman bought her time.

Going together to the register's office to complete the bargain, the gentleman was surprised to find that the name which the emigrants gave was spelt and pronounced like his own Inquiries ended in discovering that he had bought the time of his own father and mother.

When six years old, a son of the old folks had been taken to America by a gentleman, and they had lost all knowledge of him; indeed they had almost forgotten they had a son in America. They recollected, however, that their boy had a figure of a cubumber on one of his shoulders. The newly found son was stripped in the office, and, to the delight of the aged couple, there was the birth-mark.

Medical Science in Servia.

Doctors do not flourish in Servia. Up to a very recent date their place was supplied by "a wise women," called "babas." These "babas" profess to have an intuitive knowledge of medical plants; but that intelligent being, the Servian peasant, placed much less trust in their medical man than in their magical skill. Their performance in this line was remarkable, and their rustic patients had every faith in it. The most commonly fatal diseases in Servia are consumption and congestion of the lungs. The staple remedy for the latter ailment is to administer three apples grown on the same bough. If, after eating these apples, which are supposed to have some mysterious connection with the Trinity, the patient feels no better, then, but not till then, the wise woman adopts more vigorous measures. The unfortunate malade is laid on the ground on his stomach; the wise woman scatters salt over him, and mutches round him, mumbling cabalistic words. This seems to be a kind of exorcism, and would indicate a belief that the illness is caused by witchcraft, or demoniacal possession.

Retaliation—Scenes in Sistova.

Every other house lies open to inspection, for the Bulgarians finished the work of destruction commenced by the Muscovite soldiery. It was natural enough, too; the latter came in with their blood up from the fight, and, the savage, as liberated slaves, sought to vent their fury upon their former masters. The negroes did it at San Domingo, and there is no negro fresh from the shores of the Congo whom I would insult by comparing him socially or intellectually with a homebred Bulgarian. There were some horrid scenes, they tell me, in Sistova on the morrow of the assault, and for days after, and Turks were hunted out of their hiding-places and shot down like dogs, and rape and murder and pillage and every foul deed which lust and brutality could imagine was perpetrated, under the eyes of the Russian officers, until there was nothing left wherewith to reproach the Osmanli for last summer's atrocities; except, it may be, in the number of the victims. But this was not the fault of the Bulgarians, and they will do better when the field for the exercise of their reprisals shall have become more extended. And when human victims were wanting to their vengeance, they wreaked it upon inanimate things; every house, from cellar to roof, has been gutted; chimney places and walls have been demolished, floors torn up in search of concealed treasure. Handfuls of wool, bundles of rags of every sort and color, the accumulations of generations of Osmanli for the stuffing of their traditional divans, are scattered about the rooms like a thick carpet, or lie in heaps in the streets and gardens, where even the fruit trees have been chopped and hacked simply because they were once dear to the Moslem. I don't think that this wanton destruction of property caused me any very painful feelings; it brought its own punishment with it, for these unreasoning brutes might have occupied the comfortable dwellings of their old tyrants with no one to say them nay; and the soldier, even of the most civilized people, is inclined to "loot" when the fighting is over. But it was sickening to gaze upon the shattered and upturned tombstones around the desecrated mosques, for there is something sacred in the repose of the grave, and respect for the dead is written in every conscience.—*N. Y. Times.*

How She Served two Masters.

The sweetest oratory that I have listened to on the cliff or in the forest was when I awoke from a twilight dream which had overtaken me as I sat leaning against the base of a monster tree. They were upon the opposite side, and I could not run. Said she: "Since we were children I have felt a deep interest and friendliness in your welfare, and since I came to know the blessedness of hope, I have longed to share my joy with you. Will you give your heart to your Maker?"

He said: "I can't do that, Molly. I would if I could, because you wish it. I gave it to you last winter during our meetings of the 'Jeu d' tresprit,' and if you really don't want to keep it yourself, if you really don't in the least care for it, you may give it to whoever you like, for I shall never have any use for it. I would like, you know, to share a blessedness of hope very likely much the same as yours if you would only arrange things so that I might have you all the time to divide the joy with which I hope you mean; can't you, Molly?"

She said, "O, John!" and then there was a fumbling, and if he didn't kiss her and she didn't kiss him, why "Katy did," and the woods are full of them. Then she said, "You must tell pa how you feel," and he said:

"Isn't it too soon after getting a new heart to tell a fellow's experience?" and she said, "Not at all. It is proper, and I am very happy."

He said: "Not as happy, Molly, as if I had given my heart to the Lord, are you?" He asked his question in a pathetic and apprehensive tone, and she replied, "It is all the same, John. I'll see that the good Lord gets it at last."

Then they went off to inform pa, and get an earthly blessing from him, for John is in the leather business, and very prosperous.

A $500,000,000 Bonanza in Peru.

Specimens of silver taken from the Cerro de Pasco silver mines in Peru show that the submerged portion of the mountain is very rich, and a rough estimate shows that a body of ore will be exposed by the new tunnel, which Henry Meiggs is to build, worth from $300,000,000 to $500,500,000. These mines have laid under water for fifty years, and are scarcely known to the present generation, though they had been worked 250 years, when the miners had to stop on account of the water. Peru has now discovered that a tunnel can be built that will drain the mountain completely, by draining off the lake from which the water in the mine comes, and she is so much in earnest about it that the first loads of the now-submerged ore are expected to reach Lima in four months. It is predicted that within ten years more silver will be taken out than from the silver mines in Nevada.

A DANGER threatens the American meat transportation. Charles Brabin, a Liverpool butcher, has been arrested and fined ten dollars and costs for having on his premises four hundred weight of American beef unfit for human food The meat was part of a consignment by the steamer Germanic. Brabin had been fined twice before, and was this time warned that for another offense he would probably be sent to prison. This shows that great care should be made in shipment, otherwise a lasting injury will be inflicted on what promises to be permanent and ever increasing trade between this country and England.

TREASURES.

A maiden sitting at the close of day
Within the shadow of a rose-wreathed bower,
Deep brooding o'er a soul that's passed away,
While fall her tears upon a faded flower—
That sweet forget-me-not, thrice precious now,
Since Death has set his seal upon the giver's brow!

Yet though the flowret now has lost its blue,
Though dull and dead are its once lustrous eyes,
It gives the maid a power to view anew—
Not even when 'twas plucked 'neath summer skies;
It leads her from the darkness of the tomb
To him in that bright land where flowers ne'er bloom.

A mother gazing on a curl of gold,
Or on two little shoes of brightest pink,
Which tell her of the time she did enfold
Close in her breast her heart about to dink—
Her blue-eyed boy the angels claimed one night;
The Lord had need of him where all is love and light.

But soon the fond one sees in her despair
That in His love and wisdom God hath riven
Her boy from her; and that the golden hair
She treasures is her angel child's in Heaven;
And that the little feet those shoes once shod
Are bound now with the sandals of the love of God.

An aged man, with waving silver'd hair,
A rosy child asleep upon his knee,
Breathing with peace-throned smile a tender prayer,
When rapt in some ecstatic reverie;
A precious casket of the by-gone years
Within his hand, and wan leaves wet with sacred tears.

The child is all unconscious as he sleeps,
That he's a link in that great golden chain,
Which joins each blessed one who vigil keeps
Around his grandsire in the heavenly train;
The old man knows not what his life may be,
But for those treasures, and that child upon his knee.

THE CUSTER BATTLEFIELD.

A Literal Golgotha Where Wolves Have Fed and Left Only Gleaming and Broken Skeletons.

Letter in Chicago Times of August 20.

Crossing the river at the lower ford, the battle-field is approached up a gently sloping hillside, rank with sage brush, cactus, and very poor grass. The sun beams with great brightness and warmth that is almost stifling, while an oppressive stillness prevails, save as it is now and then broken by the melancholy chirp of some sympathetic bird. In Indian file our party of eight moved up the trail to the crest of the hill, where we suddenly came upon six bone heaps, with a piece of tepee pole sticking in the ground at each pile, as a sort of burlesque monument. Upon one of the stakes hangs a white sombreo pierced with two bullets, and covered with clotted blood. The carcasses of two horses lie together, and behind them a large quantity of cartridge shell, indicating that the poor brutes were killed by their riders and converted into breast works. Down the incline a few yards, and near the head of the canon, are several piles of bones dumped together like a lot of garbage, and at the center of the collection appears a crude board cross, lettered as follows:

J. J. Crittenden,
Lieut. 20th Infantry.

A leg skeleton with a foot attached hangs over the top of the monument, and gives a ghastly effect to the scene. passing on down the ravine a few scattered bone heaps are seen, while fragments of human and horse skeletons lie around in great profusion. Near the center of the pass stands, amid another collection of bones, a cross-shaped tablet with this inscription:

Col. Keogh
and 38
soldiers
of
Co. I, 7th Cavalry,
killed
here
June 25th,
1876.

BONE HEAPS

extend to the right and left in a regular line from Keogh's "grave," and in many instances human bones lie behind horse skeletons, indicating that here a determined but fatal stand was made. Following up the line to the top of the divide we find a well-worn trail leading north to "Custer hill," where the last shot was fired, and the last man was killed. The position is an elevated one, overlooking the entire field, the river below, and the site of the village opposite, and was doubtless selected as a *dernier resort* for the salvation of the handful of men who, with Custer escaped the destructive fire encountered at the other side of the field. According to hostile reports, Custer had about a hundred men when he fell back to this point, and by the same authority, as well as by the evidence of the field, we know that here occurred one of the most terrible conflicts known to mankind. It was literally "war to death." "Muggins" Taylor, the first white man on the ground after the massacre (two days later), says that the horses were all shot behind the left shoulder, and that the hair was singed and full of burnt powder, which statement, with certain Indian reports that the soldiers killed their horses, proves that the poor brutes were sacrificed to make breast works for the men.

The fight at this point lasted not to exceed twenty minutes, and at its close the entire command was exterminated. Custer fell upon the most conspicuous portion of the knoll, and the locality is still well defined by the carcass of his horse, whose beautiful sorrel-colored hide is still recognizable. In close proximity are four heaps of bones, or "graves," and the skeletons of twenty horses, and just over the crest, upon the side facing the river, are twenty-eight "graves," with, probably, three or four human skeletons, or portions thereof, in each, and fourteen horse skeletons. These are all huddled together in a very small space, and, as they are supposed to be where death prostrated them, the positions are suggestive of the appalling terror that must have possessed the remnant at bay as the thousands of relentless savages and inevitable death pressed closer and closer. The ground for many yards around is strewn with bones, torn from bodies by beasts of prey, and clothing, a noticeable condition of the dead soldiery being its nudity, the bodies having all been stripped of clothing immediately after the battle, except the feet, the Indians not caring for boots or shoes; but they have cut the tops from the boots, probably to convert them into gun slings and thongs. Further down the hill are several remains, both human and animal, and at a distance of three hundred yards, and very near the river, one solitary skeleton of a man, with three bullet-holes, and a sickening cut as with an axe in the skull. This poor fellow evidently tried to escape, and succeeded in running the gauntlet as far as this point, where he was laid low by a savage shot, and death insured by some miserable squaw, numbers of whom came over, and with clubs, rocks and hatchets brutally placed the wounded out of misery.

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Within the Arctic Circle—Peculiarities of The Norwegian Coast and of the People.

The Rochester Union makes the following extracts from a private letter dated at Tromsoe, Norway, July 8:

"We steamed into this pretty Arctic town night before last, and shall make our home here a week longer, while a portion of the party finish their northern trip around North Cape to Vadsoe. We crossed the mountains by means of horses and carriages, using 120 for our ride of 206 miles. The law requires every station—from six to ten miles apart—to furnish travelers with fresh horses within half an hour of their arrival. We are now two days into the Arctic Circle, and where we now live the sun shines brightly at midnight from May 20 to July 22. Even two days before reaching this point the sun was so strong at midnight that the ladies wanted shades. This coast is perfectly beautiful, or, I should have said, grand, as well as wonderful. For nearly 2,000 miles the islands are so thick—so close together—that it is like sailing up a river which expands into lakes. The whole distance is overshadowed with snow-capped mountains from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in height, rising abruptly from the water, while in the distance are to be seen those which are much higher. We were exposed only once or twice to the open sea, and then only two or three hours at a time. The air here is very exhilarating. Yesterday the children picked wild flowers as we were walking, and within a few feet made snowballs. It is a wonder that in so short a season anything can be grown in this latitude, and yet grass springs up rapidly, often growing an inch in 24 hours. They have but two seasons really—ten months of winter and two of summer. Although the season is so long yet the fords never freeze, and I think we often have as cold weather in New York. The occupation of the place is fishing, mostly herring and codfish. All are well to do; no rich and no poor. The people are intelligent, the masses receiving a fair education. But what a queer place and what queer customs! From the belfry of the church between the hours of eight at night and six a. m. a man shouts the time of night through a large tin horn at intervals of every half hour. The clergymen wear large wide ruffs. We have just been to see the Laps, some three or four miles from town. They were notified the day before, and for a small sum spent the whole day among the mountains gathering their reindeer, which they drove down for us to see—some 400 of them in number. It was such a novel sight to see them coming down the steep mountains. They will not live low down, as they eat only reindeer moss which grows where it is very cold. Cows will not eat where they have been as the scent of the little hair they shed is very offensive to them. We go from here to the fords around Molde and Bergen and purpose spending a few weeks there; from thence we go to Hamburg, through Germany to Geneva, reaching Nice about the 1st of November. The trip so far has been one of rear pleasure."

A Little Delay Fatal.

It is well known that Julius Cæsar might have escaped assassination in the senate chamber if he had read deliberately a letter put in his hands by one informed of the conspiracy. The same fact is true of one or two of the French monarchs who perished by the assassin's knife. But the delay of a few hours to open these important letters rendered escape impossible.

We have never seen the following incident before, but it is vouched for by Dr. McChesney, of Trenton, a reliable authority.

The success of Washington at Trenton has been generally considered as the turning point in the war of independence.

Yet few persons are aware upon how slight an event this critical action was made to hinge. On the Christmas eve, when Washington crossed the Delaware, Col. Rahl, the commander of the Hessians, sat in a private room near Trenton, engaged in drinking and playing cards.

A Tory, who had discovered the movements of the American troops, sent a note by a special messenger to the colonel, with orders to deliver it into his own hands.

The messenger found the way to the house, and a negro opened the door but refused him admittance, took the letter and delivered it to the colonel, who was just shuffling for a new game.

Supposing the letter to be unimportant, or not stopping to think at all, he went on with his play. The reading of the letter would have thwarted the design of Washington; but the love of play conquered the colonel's prudence and gave success to a worthier cause, involving the loss of his life and army, and intimately the freedom of the colonies. Little did the colonel think, when he was shuffling those cards, that he was losing the greatest game that was ever played among the nations of the world.

A MAN out on West Hill was grievously tormented with a Thomas cat. And he determined to slay the same. So he caught the cat, put it in his basket, covered it with a board, intending to sit down on it, intending to fill the bucket with water, and thus drown the T. C. But as he sat down, the active prisoner pushed away the board, and when the man arose and sauntered into the house to look for the "extract of witch hazel," he could not tell whether he had set down on a stove lid, or merely slid down a shellbark hickory tree and lit in a gooseberry bush. And that night, a worn, suffering man, lying on his face trying to sleep, sighed as he listened to the mocking smiles of a twelve-pound cat, pelting the lambent moonlight on the woodshed roof.—*Hawkeye.*

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Over the Sea.

I cannot hear thee, for the winds are moaning;
I cannot hear thee, for the waves are high;
I cannot hear thee, for the good ship groaning,
Seaward doth fly.

And yet my fond heart listens to the singing;
And yet methinks I hear thee once again;
I hear thy voice, as if I were not winging
Across the main.

So be it ever! It the world terminat me,
Happy in thee and in the past I'll rest;
To sleep upon thy memory will content me
As't were thy breast.

A DEPRAVED punster says he shall smoke if he chews too.

THE communist wants to earn his bread by the sweat of some other fellow's brow.

Byron is believed to have had the exclusive aristocracy of England in view when he spoke of "society where none strudes."

Two ostriches, harnessed to a wagon, can pull a load of a thousand pounds, and all the care they need is a pail of water, two or three old bones and a hod of brick. Send in your orders early.

SOME men can never take a joke. There was an old doctor who, when asked what was good for mosquitoes, wrote back: "How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito?"

IF the czar wishes to perfectly annihilate the Turks, he should arm his soldiers with firearms "supposed to be empty." They do more damage now-a-days than any other weapon.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

PERSIANS can borrow a cooked ham for the family table, and when it is returned the dealer weighs it and charges for the amount that has been used. The plan wouldn't work in this Yankee land; the borrower would fill the hollow bone with shot and make out that the dealer owed him for two pounds and a quarter of meat.—*Worcester Press.*

ONE cent on the dollar is the settlement which John F. Chamberlain, the fashionable gambling house keeper, of Washington and Long Branch, has made with his eighty-one creditors. The debts included those of gambling, his personal, household, and every manner of bills. Other claims are pending against him by August Belmont and the Lorillards for purses or races.

AN old portrait painter named Cooper was found dead at Martinsville, Indiana, lately. He had always carried a rusty satchel about with him, and when it was opened last Sunday it was found to contain $65,000 in United States bonds. The public administrator wishes it to be known that there are no heirs, but the name of Cooper is not rare.

PERHAPS one of the most cruel things ever said was contained in Foot's advice to the duke of Norfolk of that day. On a masquerade night his grace consulted the famous actor as to what character he should appear in. "Don't go disguised," said Foot, "but assume a new character—go sober." It was the successor of the duke of Norfolk in question who consulted Abernethy for some ailment, and was asked whether he ever tried the remedy of a clean shirt.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE trans-Atlantic sparrow gets the following notice from the Boston Advertiser: "All our little American youngsters are harassed by the savage English pest, which makes up in pugnacity and numbers what it lacks in size. It is driving them away, and giving in its stead its own untuneful cries and the chatter of its constant bickering under our windows. It is prolific to a marvel, and if delicately favored, as in the past, will soon suggest the frogs of Egypt.

QUESTIONS of importance by a four-year-old: "How do they get our souls out of our bodies when we die—cut 'em out?" "Why don't we see the yellow embelopes the telegraphs come in goin' long the telegraph wires?" "If the Bible calls bad old folks goats, bad children are kids, ain't they?" "Is it too late for me to have a twin brother?" "Any rate, me and Billy Green is twin cousins, ain't we?" "If you was me when you was a man, would you drive a hearse or join a circus?"

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says quite a dramatic scene occurred at a Rockville temperance meeting last week. A tramp who had been notified to leave town stepped upon the platform and began to speak to the utter amazement of the audience. His outward appearance was so hopeless that when he betrayed by his perfect rethoric and eloquence the evidence of a fine education, his hearers were astonished. The people were so delighted with the speech of the poor fellow that he was invited to speak the next night, and a subscription was taken up for his benefit. In early days he studied in the office of a Terre Haute lawyer, and he was on his way to that place in search of employment!

The Dangers of Ether.

It has always seemed to us the height of folly to declare there could be no danger in any anæsthetic. The lesson taught by the late death from nitrous oxide has, it is to be hoped, been well learned, and we shall in future hear less of the absolute safety of any agent capable of depriving a person of all sensation. Some cases in which ether has been followed by alarming symptoms have lately been accorded. They have been termed syncope, but the word is not appropriate, as the heart continued to beat after respiration ceased. This is what should have been anticipated. When death is produced by ether the animal's heart continues to beat long after the arrest of respiration. The pulse is quickened by ether and maintains its force through a long state of anæsthesia. In these facts lies the safety of ether. But it should never be forgotten that there is danger at a certain stage, and the danger is from the side of the respirations which at length ceases. Stertorou, breathing proceeds from paresis of the muscles of the palate, and should lead to the ether being suspended. So respiration growing more and more shallow and less frequent is a warning and should not be overlooked. It is very rare that the heart fails—perhaps never. Pallor is rare, too, and should excite attention if it occur. But, we repeat, the danger is from the side of respiration; that of chloroform from the heart; and this fact goes far to explain their relative safety. In chloroform narcosis the danger is much more sudden. Ether gives warning.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Brigham Young left 100,000 followers, 17 wives, 40 children and innumerable grand children to mourn his loss.——Senator Morton is better and hopes are entertained of his recovery.——It is reported that Judge Settle has an eye for the Florida Senatorship.——The James river at Richmond, is still very low, and persons are crossing from Manchester to Richmond by stepping from stone to stone, without wetting their feet.——The President will make a trip West, shortly.——It is now said that only twelve Governors met in Philadelphia.——It is stated that Deputy Marshal Wm. H. Deaver, U. S. Commissioner Jos. W. Green, and his son, J. A. Green, at Statesville, have been arrested charged with presenting alleged fraudulent vouchers for awards on account of giving information for the arrest of criminals.——A colored Educational Convention has been called by prominent colored men, to meet in Raleigh, October 18th, to take into consideration the educational and moral advancement of their race.——The next Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association will take place on the 23d of October and continue four days.——Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Alamance county.——The colored camp-meeting, held near Dimmock's Mill, two miles West of Hillsboro, and which closed on Tuesday a week ago, was a large affair. On Sunday at least five thousand people were present. Extra trains brought great numbers from both ends of the road. Eighteen hundred tickets were sold at Raleigh alone.——Depression in English cotton trade caused the Numeaton cotton mill to close, which worked five hundred operatives. ——E. L. Davenport, the great actor, is dead.——The extra session of Congress will meet in October. ——The battle-field at Karassar, in which the Russians were defeated on Thursday, was fifteen miles long.——Gen. Forrest, who has been very ill, is recovering.——The Indian warfare is still in progress. ——Peace prevails throughout Mexico, although the Mexicans are excited in the Rio Grande country on account of a threatened Texan invasion in pursuit of murderers and robbers.——It is calculated that the Republicans will have a majority of only three in U. S. Senate.——The Treasury of the United States has a surplus of $30,000,000, so estimated.——The South will shortly demand more internal improvements by the U. S. government, as an act of justice.

The Russian Turkish War

Last week closed rather favorable for the Turks.

The correspondent of the *Times* reports Thursday's battle: Three Turkish brigades, two batteries and two squadrons of cavalry advanced from near Rasgard. Mehemet Ali and Prince Hassan took position on the high hill commanding an uninterrupted view from Rasgard beyond Osman Bazar. The Egyptians participated in this battle. The battle-field extended fifteen miles. The Russians gradually gave way, and by five o'clock were scampering from the field, the Turks running after them in fine style.

The report concludes: The Russians were now in full retreat in every direction, and by sunset the Turks had proved for the second time, not only capable of meeting the Russians in the open field, but also of driving them from their strongly entrenched positions. In ten days the Russians have lost the magnificent double positions of the Lom and the Kara Lom.

Later despatches, dated Sept. 3, do change the situation, this week. Both parties claim advantages in the skirmishing before Plevna.

Both parties are bringing reinforcements to bear at Shipka Pass, where a recent battle was fought in which the Turks acknowledge the loss of 7000 men.

GORNY STUDEN, Sept. 2.—The following official statement has been issued: The Russian loss on the 31st of August was—at Kadiker, 7 killed and 30 wounded; at Pelesat, 30 officers and 1,020 soldiers killed and wounded. The Turkish loss is enormous. Near the village of Pelesat alone 300 dead bodies were counted on the 31st ult. The cannonade between Rustchuk and Giurgevo is continued.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—The first number of the Carolina Farmer, published in Wilmington, by Wm. H. Bernard, has been received. It promises to rank among the first-class papers of its kind. Only $1.50 a year. More extended notice hereafter.

The session of the University of North Carolina opened on Thursday. The prospect for a much larger attendance than last year is very good.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—A New York *Tribune* reporter recently returned from a trip through the South, and reports that there is a large increase of the crop in all sections from Virginia to Savannah, Georgia. He says the tobacco growers in Virginia and North Carolina have an increased acreage of at least 50 per cent., and that the tobacco yield from the Southern States will be the largest ever known.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut crops are gradually growing lighter, while the Pennsylvania tobacco, which is of a fine, dark color, is growing in demand.

The reports from the West have been somewhat conflicting but recent rains have improved the prospects of the crop. The Kentucky crop promises exceedingly well.

The Philadelphia *Times* is correct in its supposition that "the South will demand internal improvements," and well says:

"Only one State in the Union pays more internal revenue tax than Virginia, and though the bulk of the customs revenue comes from the port of New York, every citizen of the United States pays his proportion of that tax when he buys a pound of imported goods. The South and the West pay more than four-fifths of the internal revenue taxes, and the customs due are an equal tax on the purchasing power of the country, whether it is found in Maine or Texas. Besides this we rely upon cotton and grain to turn the balance of trade this way to enable us to pay our debts and reach a specie basis. Without the cotton and grain of the South we should have no surplus for export. Is it to be expected then that the South should go on paying taxes on bonds without asking for a moiety of what has gone out of the Treasury? The Administration, both wings of it, is mistaken. The South is united in its demand to be treated with on equal terms. It may not arrogantly demand that the fatted calf shall be killed, but it means to have a seat at the first table, and to have its share of the best there is on it."

More fine Granville tobacco was sold recently. Mr. S. D. Callis sold in Richmond, Va., getting $52, $35 50, 35 50. Tobacco is very low. But then read this from the *Torchlight*: "We are reliably informed that Mr. Fielding Knott sold two two-horse loads of tobacco in Henderson last week, from which he realized *seven hundred dollars*. Mr. Knott has a fine crop growing, and will probably do better in the future. His neighbor, Mr. B. D. Howard, sold the tobacco from four acres of ground year before last for $1,200." We have known that beaten often. B. F. Hester, living four miles from Oxford, sold the crop that grew for three successive years on ten acres for $4,000. But $700 will do for a load of loose tobacco.

A Trip Around the World--Four Hundred Young Men to Engage in It.

A scientific expedition under the direction of Mr. James O. Woodruff, will start from New York on a journey around the world on the 1st day of October. The journey is expected to last two years. Fifty thousand miles, at least, of travel, have been mapped off. Notwithstanding this, the voyagers expect to spend about two-thirds of the time estimated for the journey in the various ports at which the ship will touch. Numerous expeditions inland will be organized, and the sum of all the miles travelled at the expiration of the two years will be something enormous. The steamer Ontario is destined for the service. The expedition is orngnized for instruction, It is proposed to take about four hundred students, who will be required to pay $2,500 each, which will cover all their expenses on the trip, including subsistence and the cost of a number of trips into the interior of the various countries to be visited. A class of cadets will be taken who will be charged only $2,000 each.

The expedition has the approval of the Government and will receive a circular letter from the Secretary of State to various United States ministers, recommending it to their courtesy and attention. Although the expedition is primarily for students, it must not be understood that only those who desire to pursue a regular course of instruction will be taken. Its privileges are extended to all. Commander John W. Philips, United States Navy, is the commander of the Ontario.

Those who join it will have an opportunity not only to visit all the most important places of interest upon the globe, but also to pursue a systematic course of study, aided by a competent Faculty, in the geology, geography, flora and fauna of the countries visited. The steamship which has been purchased for the cruise will be in fact, a floating college. The vessel is a commodious one, being 390 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 40 feet deep. She has four decks, and will be fitted with state-rooms and saloons for work, lectures, study, and everything requisite. As soon as she leaves the harbor the course of instruction will begin. No requirement of previous scientific study being demanded, it is expected that the majority of the students will be benefitted by elementary principles, and the instruction will be of a nature to prepare them to participate intelligently in the scientific investigations that will be entered upon as the voyage proceeds.

The Faculty include many eminent Professors in noted institutions of learning.

THE SENATE.—The United States Senate now stands thirty-nine Republicans, thirty-thre Democrats and three vacancies, which will undoubtedly be filled by seating democrats. This will give the republicans but a narrow technical majority of three, counting all the disaffected republican Senators as republicans. It is easy to see that the democrats will soon have control of the Senate, as the republican Senators from South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida will be succeeded by democrats. —*New York World.*

Death of Brigham Young.

[Special to the Charleston Journal of Commerce.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27. — Brigham Young died in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Leader Prophet and ruler of the Mormons was born at Whillinghan, Vermont, June 1, 1801. He was the son of a plain farmer, but acquired education enough to give him a plausible address early in life. He at first connected himself with the Baptist Church, and preached in that connection, though he was never regularly ordained. In 1831 he joined the Mormons, then at Kertland, Ohio, and under the leadership of Joseph Smith. His shrewdness and energy soon gave him influence with them, and in 1835 he was chosen one of the Twelve Apostles. Soon after this he was elected President and was sent out to make converts. When Smith was killed Young was made leader, and it was under his guidance and leadership that in 1846 the Saints started for Salt Lake, the Promised land.

In July, 1847, he made a settlement at the present site of Salt Lake City, and from this time forth Young became the very head and centre of Mormonism. In 1849 the colonists organized themselves into a State, and applied for admission into the Union under the title of the State of Deseret. This was refused, but the Territory of Utah was organized and Brigham was appointed Governor. He held this position from 1850 to 1854. At this time, from the very considerable immigration and their isolated position, Young felt strong enough to defy the government. In 1857, a Governor, who was not a Mormon, was appointed. His life was threatened, and a large body of Federal troops were sent to Utah by President Buchanan, to enforce his authority. A compromise followed, and the Mormons confined their hostilities to assassinations.

Polygamy was openly proclaimed in 1852, and the Prophet set the example to his followers by sealing himself to many wives. In 1874, Ann Eliza, his seventeenth wife, petitioned to the United States Court for a divorce, and pending the suit the Court decided that Young should pay $3,000 for counsel fees and make her an allowance of $900 a month. The revelation of the Mountain Meadows massacre, of which Young was evidently the instigator are still fresh in the minds of the American people. His death will not be regretted. It is only to be hoped that it is the death knell of the detestable set of which he was the leading light and Prophet.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

Oxford *Torchlight*: We regret to learn that the diphtheria is raging in a very malignant form among the children, in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds. Four or five are past recovery.

From every section of the state we learn the farmers have been highly successful in their experiments with German or Golden Millet this season which is regarded as the best forage crop ever introduced in the State. Mr. Edward Sater, living on Crabtree Creek, St. Mathews township, harvested his Millet crop on the 10th ult., which was planted on the 20th of May. A specimen was shown us recently at the store of Messrs. Williamson & Upchurch is 6 feet in height and heads 6 inches long and 3 inches round. This is a fair average of his entire crop. Farmers are saving the seed and will plant more next season.—*Raleigh Observer.*

STATISTICS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL No. 1. —It was held in the rooms of the University of North Carolina, and began July 3, 1877, closing August 9, 1877. Of this time 28 days were spent in instruction.

There were six instructors, viz: J J Ladd, (Superintendent,) of Staunton, Va.; S H Owens of Tuscumbia, Ala.; A McIver of Greensboro; J L Tomlinson of Bush Hill; E Wilson (Music) of Chapel Hill, N. C., and G T Winston of the N. C. University.

Lectures, (by instructors 56, by others 16,) 72.
PUPILS:—Total number 235—males 128, females 107. Counties represented 42.
Present teachers (male 61, female 46) 107.
Future teachers (male 21, female 25) 46.
Married teachers (male 35, female 39) 74.
Teachers of 20 (and more) years experience, 3
" " 15 to 20 " " 5
" " 10 to 15 " " 8
" " 5 to 10 " " 25
" " 1 to 5 " " 66

Education of present teachers, full collegiate 15; partial collegiate 29; Academic 39; common school 21. Average age of teachers, male, 26; female, 22. Average daily attendance of pupils 157.

JOHN E. DUGGER, *Secretary.*
—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We are informed by the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, that the institution is now crowded to its utmost capacity, indeed far beyond the number for which it was designated. It is therefore necessary and important that county authorities should be informed and understand that it is useless and harmful to bring their patients to Raleigh, without receiving a previous notice to do so from the Superintendent, who will always notify the proper authorities when he is prepared to receive a new patient.—*Observer.*

Greensboro *North State*: Capt. Lee Hall, who has created so much excitement in Texas and Mexico for the past ten days, is a son of Dr. Hall, of this place. It has not been many years since Lee left here for his new home in Texas. He has since gained much distinction as a brave and discreet officer in that State. A short time ago the Governor of Texas placed Capt. Hall in command of a company and instructed him to capture or kill Mexican marauders who had been committing murders and depredations on the Texas border.

There are in North Carolina, according to the Baptist Year Book, 56,289 colored Baptists. There are preaching the gospel of Christ to this multitude about 250 colored ministers.

Maj. Robt. Bingham offers, on behalf of his school, a gold medal to the candidate for admission into the University who shall stand the best written examination on Latin, Greek, English and Mathematics. The examination will be held on Tuesday of commencement week, June 1878.

The Raleigh *News* says: A gentleman well posted on the subject informs us that from the 9th of June to the 15th of August of the present year, peaches sent from North Carolina to the New York market commanded a price from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than those sent from any other point.

GENERAL NEWS.

A BIG LAW SUIT.—A suit is now pending in the United States Court in Florida, involving the possession of the Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Mobile railroad. The contest is between the western division of the Western N. C. Railroad. There is no sort of doubt but that Justice Bradley, before whom the question is now being argued at Chambers, will decide the case favorably to the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. If this be so, the Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Mobile railroad will be sold to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff, which foots up the neat sum of $900,000.— The case will be decided by the first of January.—*Hendersonville Courier.*

TENACITY OF LIFE.—During the war it was a matter of surprise how easy it was for some men to die from the merest flesh wound, while others would live in spite of shattered bones and lacerated flesh. On one of the battle-fields of Virginia a soldier was shot through the head, the ball entering just above one ear and coming out above the other. A kinsman retreating, and seeing him as he suffered in the agony of death, in order to hasten his death and relieve his suffering plunged his bayonet into his skull. The wounded man fell into the hands of the victorious Federal army, and with proper attention survived. We saw the man walking our streets saleslay, a living witness of the will and tenacity with which some men cling to life. —*Spartanburg Herald.*

HOW THEY DEAL WITH ILLICIT DISTILLERS IN TENNESSEE.—MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—For several years the revenue officers have had great trouble trying to break up illicit distilling in Henry county, Tennessee, and in numerous instances the officers have been confronted with armed men and forced to leave. Last Saturday a better portion of the citizens there, after consulting with the revenue collector and other officials, gave a grand barbecue at a point fifteen miles north of Paris, to which all the moonshiners were invited, and also United States Senator Harris, Representative Atkins, Collector Patterson and Marshal Waldron. Senator Harris made speech to the moonshiners, showing them the disgrace brought upon the State by their course, and said that vigorous measures would be enforced to put a stop to their illicit work. Finally an agreement was made that all would come into Paris within two weeks, surrender their stills and give bond for their appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

Mem. from Society Journal. "Miss S—— appeared to positive disadvantages because of cloudiness of complexion and—must we write it?—Pimples spoiling an otherwise beautiful countenance." [She should by all means procure and use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Rep.]

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SEMMES.—MOBILE, Aug. 30.—Admiral Semmes died at 7 o'clock this morning at Point Clear.

In this country the proportion of persons having sound teeth is only one in eighty; hence it comes that we have 12,000 dentists in active service, who use up annually half a ton of pure gold besides cheaper filling material.

Louis Aldolphe Theirs, the French Statesman and Historian is dead.

METALIC
Burial Cases.



In order to meet the stringency of the times we have

REDUCED THE PRICE

of these valuable Coffins 15 per cent. As they are indistructible, and when properly sealed

Preserve the Bodies of the Dead

for years, without decay. They are worth much more than fancy wooden Coffins At present prices they are the

CHEAPEST COFFINS IN THE MARKET.

We keep all sizes usually called for and shall be pleased to show them. An examination will satisfy every one of the truth of our statement,

Patterson & Co.

Salem, N. C., August 18th, 1877.—no.34.

J. H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	8 to 10
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 15
Lard,	12 to 13
GRAIN:	
Corn,	65 to 75
Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 15
Oats,	45 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 50 to 3 00
Meal, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	1 00 to 1 15
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	25 to 30
Eggs,	10 to 09
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	50 to 0 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
Blackberries,	5½ a 6 cents.
Apples, Extra Fine,	4 a 5 "
" Sliced	3 a 4 "
" Common	2 "
Cherries, Seeded,	12½ to "
Plums, Seeded,	10 "
Peaches, halves, unpeeled,	5 "
" mixed	4 "
" quarters	4 "
" peeled, extra,	10 to 13 "
" ordinary,	5 to 8 "

Winston Tobacco Market.—Sept. 5. LUGS.—Common, 4 00 to 6 00; Good working, 5 00 to 7 50; Bright medium smokers, 7 00 to 8 50; Fancy smokers, 10 00 to 15 00.

LEAF.—Common, 5 00 to 7 50; Good, 700 to 9 50; Fine, 12 00 to 15 00; Medium wrappers, 8 00 to 15 00; Yellow wrappers, 15 00 to 20 00; Fancy wrappers, 25 00 to 40 00; Mahogany medium, 12 00 to 20 00; Mahogany good, 20 00 to 30 00.

Danville Tobacco Market. — LUGS. —Common, 3.50 to 4.00; Lugs good, 4,00 to 5.00; Lugs common bright, 6,00 to 8,00; Lugs good, 10,00 to 12,00.

LEAF.—Common, 5,50 to 6,00; Leaf good, 8.00 to 10,00; Leaf common bright, 12,00 to 15,00; Leaf good, 15,00 to 20,00; Leaf, old wrappers, common, 20,00 to 25,00; Old wrappers good, leaf, 25,00 to 30,00; Old wrappers, fine, leaf, 35,00 to 40,00; Old wrappers, leaf, fine, 45.00 to 60.00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug 28.—Bacon, 9 a 11; Corn, 85; Wheat, $1 25 $1 40; Corn Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 25.

RICHMOND.—Aug. 31.—Tobacco ranging from $4 00 to $60; Wheat, $0 80 a $1 25; Corn 58.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 31.—Corn 60 a 65; Flour 3 a 3 25; Whiskey, $1.35 a $0.00; Brandy $1,40 $1 50. Wheat, 1 00 a 1 15.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Wheat, $1 15 a $1 35; Corn, 58 a 60. Flour 3½ a 4¼.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Flour, $3 40 and $4 50; Corn, 50a 56. Wheat, 1 25 a 1 40.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale my HOUSE and Lot, the well-known BUSINESS STAND, situated on Main Street, a few doors North of Patterson & Co's store, with or without the fixtures, and good will of the establishment. For terms apply to the proprietor. H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Aug. 30. 4t.

CALL FOR TAXES.

THE CORPORATION TAXES are due; the lists have been made up from the State and County lists. If tax-payers wish to examine the lists they will please call on me and do so. It is desirable and absolutely necessary that the taxes be paid at once in order to pay for work already done upon the streets, and to prosecute the work necessary to be done before cold weather sets in. Therefore, all persons, who are liable for corporation taxes, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay me at once. L. N. CLINARD.

Salem, N. C., August 20, 1877. *Tax Collector.*

A SPLENDID LOT OF NEW PAPETRIES,
(BOXES OF PAPER)
OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,
JUST OPENED AT THE
Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

JOB PRINTING,
of every description done at this Office, in First-Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Wachovia Mills
HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY
Repaired & Refitted.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent $650 Rosewood Pianos $175, fine Rosewood Upright Piano (little used) cost $800 only $125, must be sold.—Parlor Organs, 2 Stops $45, 9 Stops $65, 12 Stops only $75. Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop, Sub Bass & Octavo Coupler Organs, cost over $350, only $55, Lowest Prices ever offered, sent on 15 days test trial. You ask why I offer so cheap? I reply Hard Times. Result, sales over 1,000,000 annually. War commenced by monopolists. Beware of anonymous Circulars. Write for explanation. Battle raging. Full Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATY. Washington, New Jersey.

Charlotte Institute,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MISS MARTIN TAYLOR, Prin'l.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed with a full corps of efficient instructors, on 28th Sept., 1877. Board and tuition per term $100. For catalogue write to TIDDY'S BOOKSTORE, Charlotte, North Carolina.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS,

Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by,

Dodge & Olcott,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &C.,
88 William Street, New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 **Extra Fine Mixed Cards,** with name 10 cts., post-paid. I. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.



Those Terrible Headaches Generated by obstructed secretions, and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved, and their reoccurrence prevented by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Procurable at all drug stores.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS
FOR AN ACRE!
Of the **BEST LAND** in **America,** near the GREAT UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A FARM FOR $200
in easy payments with low rates of interest.
SECURE it NOW
Full information sent free, address
O. F. DAVIS,
LAND AGENT, U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, M

THE NEW WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.
PRICES REDUCED!
Future CASH Prices Established.
No. 5, no cover.....Cash $35 00
No. 6, with cover..... " 40 00
No. 9, " " drop leaf and 5 drawers..... " 50 00
Extra Attachments Free!
A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted. May17,77

SOMETHING NEW!
"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS

As Agent for the best and most fashionable **Paper Pattern Company** in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line. J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.
Just to hand a choice lot of
BLACK HERNANI,
both plain and fancy.
SUMMER CALICO, best quality,
WHITE PIQUE,
PIQUE WELTS,
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.
Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.
J. L. FULKERSON
Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

ALWAYS READY
WITH
SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and
FRESH STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.
EDMUND BLUM & CO.,
COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTURERS.
At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.
Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29th 1877.—no13.

PATTERSON & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise
—AND BUYERS OF—
Country Produce,

Cordially invite their customers and the public generally, to an examination of their large and EXCEPTIONALLY
LOW PRICED STOCK OF GOODS.
They buy their goods with reference to the wants of the people of FORSYTH, DAVIDSON, STOKES, YADKIN, SURRY, DAVIE and WILKES,—and they are determined to please, both in
Quality & Price.

Special Inducements
— TO —
Wholesale Buyers.

They make a specialty of SPOOL COTTONS both three and six cords. Handsome COUNTER BOXES and CABINETS, containing J. & P. COATS thread, furnished without charge.
Salem, N. C., August 13th, 1877.—1 mo.—no. 33

SALEM BOY'S SCHOOL.



THIS SCHOOL WILL open August 1st, 1877, under the auspices of a Committee elected for the purpose.

The services of two teachers have been secured, viz: Rev. A. LICHTENTHALER, and Mr. J. H. CLEWELL, so that full justice can be done to all scholars.

The course of study will comprise the regular
ENGLISH BRANCHES,
whilst LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN and DRAWING will also be taught.

For terms of tuition apply to either of the undersigned.

REV. A. L. OERTER, *Principal*
JAMES T. LINEBACK, *Secretary.* 28-4t

A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S.



SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS,** COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Religious Service.

There will be open-air preaching, at the stand on the "Reservation" in West Winston, Sunday next, September 9th, at 4 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

1ST OF SEPTEMBER, Saturday.

THE LAMPS in the Avenue have been lighted.

WE have had a touch of autumn weather, this week.

A PRIVATE MASQURADE at one of our citizens residence is the latest.

THE FIRE COMPANY were out on their quarterly parade Saturday.

ANOTHER EXCURSION, to Danville, is on the tapis among the colored people.

CHILLS AND FEVER are very rare visitors this season.

MR. JULIUS KERNER has the job of painting the Square fence.

THE SEASON for fodder pulling is here. Not much money in it.

PITCHING of horse-shoes passes noon-hour very pleasantly with some. That's resting!

THE WELLS.—A number of wells are out of fix, or gone entirely dry.

JOHN H. ZEVELY'S largest fine free-stone peach weighed 10¼ ounces.

MRS. EWALD has returned to her home in Wythville, Va.

TOWN LOTS for sale in Winston. Enquire at the Bookstore.

$1.—Buy the best $1 SHIRTS, the PEARL SHIRT, at J. E. GILMER'S, Winston, N. C.

MISS M. A. FOGLE, left for Hope, Indiana, recently, where she is engaged as a teacher.

WALTER LEAK, son of Mr. D. Leak, has accepted the second trial from this Congressional District, to the Naval Academy at Anapolis.

THE TAX per day of one of Winston's tobacco factories is $500, and when a full force is employed reaches $800.

OUR young friend, Mr. R. A. Hamilton, has returned from a long stay in the mountain section.

LOOK OUT!—That umbrella repairer, who was about here recently, left several of our citizens minus the article.

SOME of the river ferry-men are getting better, only charging persons attending divine service, half-price.

MR. B. SPAUGH preached for the first time in the Moravian Church last Sunday, selecting for his text, 11th chapt. of Heb. 24 to 26 verse.

CORN, upon the uplands, on an average, does not look so well, owing to the drought, while in the low lands the prospect is everywhere promising.

PROMENADE CONCERT. — There will be a Promenade Concert on Friday evening, in the "Square," for benefit of East Salem Sunday School. The Silver Cornets will furnish music.

THE rains in some portions of the lower country last week were heavy, doing some damage, while we up here had no shower of any consequence.

AN AGENT for the Southern Worm Exterminator medicine, claimed to be a North Carolina invention, manufactured at Wilmington, was in town last week.

A CRAZY NEGRO was parading the streets of Winston several days last week. She met with a reception at the station house. Hailed from Rockingham.

A NUMBER of young ladies from Tennessee arrived at the Academy a few days since, among whom we notice two daughters of Post-Master-General Key. The prospect for the session is good.

LARGE MUSKMELLON. — F. D. L. Messer comes forward with the largest muskmellon of the season, 27 inches long and weighing 16 pounds.

NEW PASTOR.—It is reported that Rev. Mr. Richardson, now located at High Point, will fill the vacancy in the Baptist pulpit, to be caused by the departure of Rev. Mr. Gwaltney in October.

THE HOG RACE.—Messrs. R. C. Poindexter and A. Hauser, of East Bend, Yadkin County, not only challenge one another in the race of producing the heaviest hog, but challenge the whole State likewise.

THERE is a peach tree in town which bears excellent fruit and of an unknown variety;—the sleet breaking off the trunk where it was budded, it sprouted again producing an extra seedling variety.

CAMP MEETINGS. — The camp-meeting at Maple Springs commences next Sunday. On the following Sabbath at Chalk-Level (Morris' Chapel.) some 12 miles from here, and at Smith Grove in Davie County.

THE "BIG MEETING" at Clemmonsville, Sunday, was largely attended. The pulpit was occupied by several well known divines, and the day one to be remembered. A large number of citizens from Salem and Winston turned out on the occasion.

LAST WEDNESDAY, Gov. Vance signed the pardon of William D. Hedrick, convicted of manslaughter at Fall Term, 1875 of Forsyth Superior Court, and sentenced to ten years in State prison. The petition gotten up was signed by over 800 from Davidson, his native county, and many of Forsyth's citizens.

MELONS.—It is a fact, noticeable this year, that more of the upland farmers raised watermelons than ever before, which, by the way, was a good thing, as the river supply wasn't plentiful by any means in the market. The upland melons, generally, were fine. Season about out, although fine ones were in the market this week.

AN old colored woman, dating the year of her birth about 1798, recently footed it to Mt. Airy and back. She went on a pleasure trip, and refused all offers of rides, preferring her own resources. In the war of 1812 she accompanied some of the members of the Hairston family, to whom she was then a slave to Norfolk, Va., where she remained till the war closed. The old woman possesses her reasoning faculties well, and is as cute as ever on a trade

Water! Water!! Water!!!

The citizens of Salem will assemble in a public meeting, at the Commissioners' Hall, in Salem, on Friday evening, Sept. 7th, 7½ o'clock.

The question of *Water* in abundance for everybody, all over town and *Water* available for fire protection, will be considered. All citizens are earnestly invited to attend.

MRS. DR. WATKINS, who has been sick a long time, is convalescent.

DRIED FRUIT.—The merchants of Salem are paying the highest market price for dried fruit.

THERE is a brandy peach manufactory about here now. It puts up a first-rate article.

MORE SERENADES by the Silver Cornets Monday.

THE SHERIFF is calling for State, County and Railroad Taxes. See notice of appointments.

MR. WM. BARROW has for some time been engaged in putting in order the streets leading into Winston.

DR. W. H. WHEELER has entered upon the duties of his new office of Internal Revenue Collector.

GUILFORD COUNTY'S vote for the establishment of Inferior Courts was 8 for and 38 against.

YADKIN COUNTY is doing a considerable business in the dried fruit line. Crops good so far, but beginning to need rain very much.

Yadkin Court will commence on third Monday of this month.

NEW CATALOGUE.—We have printed, on our new power press, Messrs. CRAFT & SAILOR'S new descriptive catalogue of Fruit Trees, &c., to be had at CEDAR COVE NURSERY, Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C. See advertisement.

CHICKEN CHOLERA. — And now it is said, "Make up dough with strong alum water, stirring in enough lime to slightly discolor the dough." Feed with this and no more cholera need be feared.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—The County Board of Education met on the 25th ult., and laid off the various School Districts in the county and appointed a committee for each, consisting of 3 persons. The Districts are numbered consecutively from 1 to 55 white, and from 1 to 14 colored, without regard to township boundries. The boundries of the District remaining however the same as formerly.

RUNAWAY.—One of the stubborn kind attached to Moses Stuarts' wagon Tuesday afternoon, became suddenly frightened by what sounded like a dozen Indians on the war path, and made tracks. It was only the boys practicing on the gymnasium and no material damage was sustained but the smash up of a wheel.

Miss Stuart, the driver, managed the animal with an experienced hand, reining him up against a tree in front of Mr. Meller's residence, thus putting a stop to his frightened career.

INFERIOR COURTS.—The election held Monday by the Magistrates of this county for the establishment of Inferior Courts resulted in 5 against and 32 for. Addresses were made before the meeting by D. H. Starbuck, Thos. J. Wilson, Col. Patterson, and several others.

The following officers were then duly elected:

Special Court. — J. W. Fries, *Chairman*; John Masten and N. F. Sullivan.

Solicitor.—B. Y. Rayle.

Clerk.—T. A. Wilson.

The Court will hold its session semi-yearly, viz: 2nd Mondays in February and August.

BUILDINGS.—Mr. H. D. Lott will erect a residence on his vacant lot, on Presbyterian Street, shortly.

Mr. D. A. Spaugh's new dwelling in West Winston, is progressing finely.

Report says that a store and dwelling house will, in course of time, be erected on the vacant lot, nearly opposite the Big Coffee Pot.

The Piedmont Warehouse is under process of enlargement. The dimensions when completed will be 60x100 feet. The building is owned by a company with M. W. Norfleet acting proprietor.

Mr. T. L. Vaughn is also making preparations to enlarge his tobacco factory near the Piedmont.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT met Monday, and proceeded as follows:

A. E. Conrad was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year. W. G. Hill was duly qualified as Deputy Sheriff. C. F. Sussdorf was released from paying tax on $120 given in through error.

Some 40 odd pauper claims were presented and paid by the Board.

The following is the list of Jurors for the first week of the Fall Term, 1877, of Forsyth Superior Court:

I. J. Warner, Jesse Conrad, Wm. Clinard, E. W. Marshall, Wm. Butner, Joseph Stewart, E. B. Linville, Joseph L. Crews. J. L. Murray, A. J. White, Jonathan Huff, Willis Marshal, L. S. Grubs, H. C. Edwards, Jonas Lineback, W. T. Pierce, J. W. Fulp, Iverson Smith, A. E. Shore, Isaac Petree, L. M. Vest, J. W. Ogburn, Geo. S. Mathes, C. R. Orrender, T. T. Best, J. W. Fulton, W. M. Medaris, S. L. Marshall, Reuben Longworth, A. C. Vogler, Jesse Reed, John Masten, W. R. Snider, Geo. W. Norwood, Geo. Sink, G. L. D. Charles.

SECOND WEEK.

Ed. S. Spaugh, C. H. Hauser, Isaac Reich, Lemuel Davis, A. J. Snider, Timothy Snider, W. A. Byerly, W. C. Masten, Thos. Ketner, J. H. Fare, Abraham Petree, Wm. Wolf, Jonathan Perry, Jeremiah Hester, R. A. Linville, Henry A. Lewis, H. C. Fulton, Wm. A. Clayton, John H. Brandon.

Geo. Alspaugh, (col.) released from poll tax on account of physical infirmity and poverty.

J. G. Hill was appointed collector of Forsyth County Railroad Tax for 1877, and his bond was given and accepted.

The following County claims were ordered to be paid:

P. E. Light, balance of order from A. Johnson, $26 28.

J. T. Shamel, for bridge, $17 97.

W. Payne, costs, etc., 65.

T. M. Marshall, assessor of taxes, $15 03.

J. H. Cox, letting bridge contract, $1 50.

C. H. Hauser, letting bridge contract, $1 50.

H. R. Lehman, tax assessor, $12 50.

Anthony Joyce, work on fence, $28 75.

John Brown, for keeping Court Room, $5 00.

Ordered by the Board, that the $5 license tax on merchants and all others, heretofore levied by the Board for county purposes under schedule B,. Revenue laws, 1876–77, on the 2nd of July, 1877, be revoked, as to that particular tax, and that the Sheriff be instructed to refund the same in every instance where it has been collected.

Also, that so much of the order as levies for county purposes a tax on the seal of C. S. C., on Deeds and other instruments be revoked, and that the Clerk be instructed to refund the said tax collected for county purposes on said seal, if called for between now and the first Monday in September next.

SURRY COUNTY.—Railroad meetings are still held in Surry County,—one at Dobson last Tuesday.

Superior Court in session, Judge Cox presiding.

Serious Accident.—Last week two young men, J. W. Holder and W. T. Love, were out squirrel hunting, near Gladesboro, Carroll county, Va. Holder, who was carrying his gun with the muzzle before him, in taking it from his shoulder accidentally struck the lock against something, causing the gun to fire seriously wounding both of them. The load passed through the hand of Holder and then through Love's arm and into his side, just above the hip bone, causing a dangerous wound. There were 28 shot entered his side and 11 through his arm. The wound, it is thought, will prove fatal. Holder is not dangerously hurt.—*Mt. Airy Watchman.*

STOKES COUNTY.—Items gleaned from the Danbury *Reporter:*

The most feasible route of the Mt. Airy Railroad is the present one surveyed from Mt. Airy to Tom's Creek, near the iron ore beds; thence in a southernly course, running on the north side of the mountain and between the mountain and Dan river, and thence across the Town Fork valley, at or near Walnut Cove, and thence on by way of Bruce's Crossroads, to Greensboro.

ESCAPED.—James Smith, a citizen of Stokes County, recently taken to Patrick County, Va., by an imposing guard from that county, escaped from the jail in which he was confined.

The following is the list of Magistrates for Stokes county, appointed by the late Legislature. The figures attached indicate the number of years they are appointed to serve:

Wm. Neal, 2; J Y Allen, 4; L F Smith, 6; W B Vaughn, 6; Joel M Rutledge, 2; L E Grabbs, 4; J Q A King, 6; M T Smith, 2; James A Lenk, 4; J L Smith, 6; W V Shelton, 2; Frank L Moore, 4; Thos. Martin, 6; Samuel Martin, 2; J P Reid, 4; Z S Alley, 6; J P Dalton, 2; M T Mitchell, 4; C M Lasley, 6; W W Withers, 2; Wyatt B Vaughn, 4; W A Lash, Jr., 6.

The following is an abstract of the list of taxable property for Stokes county for 1877, viz:

1,393	white polls.		
334	black polls.		
255,211½	acres of land, valued		$707,587
74	town lots,	"	18,270
1,193	horses,	"	57,725
1,009	mules,	"	63,555
12	jacks and jenets,	"	450
21	goats,	"	21
5,886	cattle,	"	48,014
13,688	hogs,	"	23,094
4,632	sheep,	"	67,128
Value, articles not specified,			100,550
Money,			17,138
Solvent credits,			41,560
All other property,			67,128
Aggregate value real and personal,			$1,146,724
Total State and county tax on property,			$11,497,24
Total State and county tax on polls,			5,181,00
State and county tax,			$16,678.24

This does not include the unlisted, on which a double tax is charged; nor subjects under Schedule B, which will raise one or two thousand dollars.

To those who are so unfortunate as to become prematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hall's Hair Renewer. We do so with the utmost confidence because it is everywhere received with marked favor, and has built upon its own merits such a sure foundation that it is known and used in all civilized countries.—*Addison (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little succes. Now to give you satisfactoay proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c. Go to DR. V. O. THOMPSON and SAMUEL H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

DIED.

In this county, on the 25th ult., of consumption, JACOB PARNELL, aged 40 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1877.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Mary Acle, Miss Martha Johnson, Miss Cornelia Menall, Mrs. Viria Minning, Miss Mary Pfaff, Martha Parson, Miss Sarah Simpson.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Hiram Albea, col., Pleasant Albright, col., Sam Abbott, Wm. Booker, John Crater, 2, N. H. Dodd, William H. Floyd, James Hazlitt, Cary Johnston, Nathaniel Ketner, J. M. Mock, C. L. Stegal, Franklin Tysinger, Col. John J. Whitehead, Henry Watson.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

The citizens of Forsyth County are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register of Deeds the list of taxable property, for the year 1877, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend at

Butner's Hotel, Salem,	Saturday,	September	15th
Crews' School House,	Monday	"	17th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	"	18th
John Hasten's,	Wednesday,	"	19th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	20th
Grim's ✕ Roads,	Friday,	"	21st
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	"	22d
Old Town,	Monday,	"	24th
Benjamin Hampton's	Tuesday,	"	25th
Lewisville,	Wednesday,	"	26th
Vienna,	Thursday,	"	27th
E. L. Reid's,	Friday,	"	28th
Bethania,	Saturday,	"	29th
Winston, Monday and Tuesday		October	1st and 2nd
Bitting's Store,	Wednesday,	October	3d.

For the purpose of receiving from the tax payers of the several townships in this county, their respective taxes, which it is hoped they will promptly pay. The tax is for State and County, $2.00 on the poll, and 63 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property. The tax for Railroad is $2.00 on the poll, and 66⅔ cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

JOHN G. HILL.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 6, 1877.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREE,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE

Trees, of the most improved varieties.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSON

WINSTON
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

Marble & Granite Yard,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,
&c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Life Insurance Company.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000.

OFFICERS,

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
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Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, Assistant Medical Dir.
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Hon. T. M. Holt.....President State Agricultural Society.
Dr. W. J. Hawkins.....Late President R. & G. R. & A-L. R. R.
Hon. John Manning.....Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox.....Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey.....President Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.
Col. W. E. Anderson.....Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John G. Williams.....Pres't State National Bank.
Hon. A. A. McKoy.....Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron.....Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae.....N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor.....Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake.....Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark.....Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch.....Commission Merchant
Hon. J. J. Davis.....Member Congress Fourth District
John Nichols.....Principal D and B. Asylum
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law,
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law.
Dr. E. Burke Haywood.....Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams.....Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree.....Wilson, President bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries.....Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
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Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

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Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most preminent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
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Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.
Fep. 17, 1876. 7-1y

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
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TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?
Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it it a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

In Front of Brown's & Lash's Warehouses,
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I DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT I AM NOW OPENING

A First-Class Marble Yard in Winston, N. C.,

WHERE I AM PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

MONUMENTS & GRAVESTONES

at greatly reduced prices. I have put my work so low that it is in the reach of all, and you will do well to call and examine my

STOCK AND PRICES

before buying, as it will be to your advantage. I am confident I can please all, as I do my own work having served an apprenticeship of four years for my trade in Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS: No money required until work is delivered and found satisfactory. If your order is not filled according to contract you will not be required to take the work.

☞ **PRICE LIST AND DESIGNS SENT FREE.** ☜

ADDRESS, **I. W. DURHAM,**
WINSTON, N. C.

no.—34—3m.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public generally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel grateful,

Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
STATIONERY, OILS AND RUM,
FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

Prescription Department

filled with the best selected material.

Therefore be it resolved, That I will make it to the interest of buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

[SIGNED]

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist.
WINSTON, N. C.

March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
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LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF **LAMPS** I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturers prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

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POOR GOODS ARE EXPENSIVE AT ANY PRICE. BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST, and can be found with J. L. FULKERSON. March 15, 1877

JOB PRINTING neatly and cheaply done at this office.

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDIA.

The present high price of SULPHATE OF QUINIA, which seems likely to continue for two or three months to come, will cause more attention to be paid to the other alkaloids of the Cinchonas—particularly in view of their great comparative cheapness.

We learn from reliable sources that in the year 1866, the Madras Government appointed a Medical Commission to test the respective efficacy in the treatment of fever, of Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia and Cinchonidia. From the report, it appears that the number of cases of paroxysmal malarious fevers treated was 2472—namely, 836 with Quinia, 664 with Quinidia, 569 with Cinchonia and 403 with Cinchonidia. Of these 2472 cases, 2445 were cured and 27 failed. The difference in remedial value of the four alkaloids may be thus stated—

QUINIDIA—Ratio of cure per 1000 cases,			994
QUINIA	"	"	993
CINCHONIDIA	"	"	990
CINCHONIA	"	"	977

to which we can add that the article has been tried in this country by upwards of **eighteen thousand physicians,** and that the testimonies we have been daily receiving during the last two years, agree with **remarkable unanimity** in placing this remedy side by side in efficacy with Sulphate of Quinia.

It may be expected that the increasing demand for it will, in the course of time, cause it to approximate more closely in price to Sulphate of Quinia.

The few who might possibly hesitate to use the comparatively new salt of Sulphate of Cinchonidia, have still Sulphate of Quinidia to fall back upon.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1877.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessary for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Manuscripts should be written only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in regard to your dates, and to having all signatures plainly written.

AT THE BAR.

"Who speaks for this man?" From the great white Throne,
Veiled in its roseate clouds, the voice came forth;
Before it stood a parted soul alone,
And rolling east, and west, and south, and north,
The mighty accents summoned quick and dead:
"Who speaks for this man ere his doom be said?"

Shivering he listened, for his earthly life
Had passed in dull unnoted calm away;
He brought no glory to its daily strife,
No wreath of fame, or genius' fiery ray;
Weak, lone, ungifted, quiet and obscure,
Born in the shadow, dying 'mid the poor.

Lo from the solemn concourse hushed and dim,
The widow's prayer, the orphan's blessing rose;
The struggler told of trouble shared by him,
The lonely of cheered hours and softened woes;
And like a chorus spoke the crushed and sad,
"He gave us all he could, and what he had;"

And little words of loving kindness said,
And tender thoughts, and help in time of need,
Sprang up like leaves by soft spring showers fed,
In some waste corner, sown by chance-flung seed;
In grateful wonder heard the modest soul,
Such trifles gathered to so blest a whole.

O, ye, by circumstance's strong fetters bound,
The store so little and the hand so frail,
Do out the best ye can for all around;
Let sympathy be true nor courage fail;
Winning among your neighbors poor and weak
Some witness at your trial hour to speak.

TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

Too Long Whiffletrees on Plows.

Most plowmen have so long whiffletrees that it is often impracticable to make any plow work satisfactorily. Excellent plows are denounced as worthless, and rejected, simply because the double whiffletree or the ox yoke was too long. Yet the plowman never suspects wherein consists the true cause of the difficulty. Our own practice from boyhood has been to make double whiffletrees for ploughing never more than two feet between the points of attachment of the singletrees, which were about twenty-three inches in length. When it was desirable to plow narrow furrow-slices, the singletrees were attached only twenty-two inches apart. Let a plowman attempt to plow with a double-tree six feet in length, and he will readily understand why a plow will not run correctly when the double-tree is too long. The plough will be drawn to far from the furrow to the unploughed ground, unless the plowman makes a constant effort to prevent the implement from cutting a furrow-slice wider than can be properly turned over.

Take Care of Your Hogs.

Hogs are hogs, and pork will be pork the coming season. It therefore behooves all who can to take care of what they have, and get all they can. Corn put into hogs this fall will be worth near or quite a dollar per bushel. Beside the unusual demand, the loss in hogs in some portions of the United States has been fearful. Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the department of agriculture, reports as the result of the investigation of losses from diseases of swine during the past twelve months the destruction of four million animals, all ages, and money loss more than twenty million dollars. One fifth the loss occurred in Illinois. Next in prominence are Missouri, Iowa and Indiana, which together lost ten million dollars. Several southern states also lost. The losses are very small in the country bordering on the great lakes and the Pacific coast. Of the remaining districts, West Virginia comes nearest exemption, and Ohio and the Atlantic coast states stand better than the alluvial districts. The apparent loss is equivalent to one-third of the sum of the exports of pork produced last year.

Sheep Husbandry in Ohio.

An Ohio farmer writes: "The bulk of wool which is combing in this locality sold at 45 and 47 cents per pound. Our sheep are Cotswold grades, with several flocks of thoroughbreds. It is now over forty years since Mr. Townsend introduced long-wool sheep into this county, and they have proved so successful as to nearly or quite displace all other breeds. Mr. Joseph Welford, of this place, sheared and sold from 31 sheep 281½ pounds; Mr. Abbey, from 100 sheep, 878 pounds; Messrs. Smith & Van Hormer, nearly 8½ pounds per head from their flocks. This is all clear, brook-washed wool, and grade Cotswold. A flock shearing under 7 pounds per head is and should be considered a neglected one, and illy bred."

A fleece that weighs eight pounds and sells at 45 cents a pound, gives the producer three dollars and sixty cents for wool alone. At the same time the increase of the flock, the growth of lambs and mutton will more than cover all expenses. Can a farmer ask for a better business? Why not let fields of cotton rest for a while and produce bales of wool instead of bales of cotton? It will require fewer field hands, less plows and mules, and bring not a small part, but the whole plantation into an improving, rent-paying condition. No man can truthfully deny that a farmer may produce a pound of wool worth 45 cents cheaper than a pound of cotton worth 10 cents.

Farmers' Vacations.

Farmers, as a class, think too little of vacations. All farmers do not work extremely hard, nor remarkably steady, but there is often too much jogging and plodding on the farm. It would be better to work a little sharper for a few weeks, and then take a week for recreation away from the farm and its cares, than to be ever in the same harness, even if we do not keep the traces constantly stretched. Vacations are becoming decidedly popular among nearly all classes. Once we supposed they belonged only to schools and colleges, but judges and lawyers have for many years had their vacations between court terms, and the clergy have also gradually come to expect a few weeks of relaxation from pastoral duties during the hot weather of summer. Business people, especially those living in cities, from the senior partner down to the entry clerk, all count upon a vacation as regularly as does the school boy or college student.

We have long felt that most farmers are too single-handed. They are too apt to keep the reins in their own hands constantly; too apt to do all their work themselves, or, if they hire, they employ help who are too unskilled to be trusted, even for a day, out of sight. There are farmers, or men who are classed as such, for they do nothing else, who will lean against a neighbor's fence by the hour together and discuss the weather, criticise other neighbors' doings, or moan over the ravages of squash bugs or cut worms, which they are too lazy to destroy, who need no vacations. They are so "constitutionally tired" that resting doesn't rest them. There is not tension enough in their muscles for relaxation to have any effect. Such men never get a new idea while it is new; they are like the dull school boy, always at the foot of the class; but there are other men who, like weasels, are seldom caught asleep. Such men are too often completely tied to their farms, like horses to a loaded cart.

Instead of the farm being managed for the benefit of the farmer, the man and his whole family seem to be run for the good of the farm, or, as Thoreau has it, "the farmer is endeavoring to solve the problem of a livelihood by a formula more complicated than the problem itself," instead of owning his farm, the farm appears to own him. Such men need vacations. They need to visit other farmers, to learn, if possible, easier or better methods of farming or of living. They need to attend farmers' conventions and organizations, to gain new ideas—something to broaden and enlarge their views of life. People who always stay at home are sure to see all the dark sides and shadows of their own lives. They need to learn and to realize that storms and drouths and thunder-storms and freshets visit other farms besides their own; that weeds and insects thrive in all degrees of longitude; that flies and dirt accumulate and annoy other households beside the ones they preside over. In short, the need to learn how other people live.

Could farmers manage so as to be less confined to their farms; could they work more in partnership, as do men in other business, or could they believe it profitable to employ a higher grade of laborers—men whom they could trust alone for a day or a week, or could they earlier train their sons and daughters to have a care and an interest in the affairs of the farm and the household, then they could oftener find the opportunity for leaving the farm, and thus be, in reality, what they have the name of being, the most "independent class of people in the world."

Let farmers so arrange their business that every member of the family can, at some time during the season, take a vacation without causing serious disturbance in home affairs, and there would soon be less complaint heard about the dullness of farm life.—*New England Farmer.*

A Boy Who Stuck to Farming.

When a boy, from ten to fourteen years of age, I was taught to milk and do other "chores" night and morning, before and after school hours. My father was a farmer as well as a politician. He pastured his cattle upon the meadows after mowing, and in the late autumn and midwinter, when the ground was bare, all the heaps or balls of debris on the meadows or pastures were broken and distributed by using a maul. Saturday was vacation from school, and I worked at beating and scattering the debris on the pasture lands, being paid by my father ten cents a day for eight hours.

I accumulated $2, for which my father sold me a heifer calf and bargained to keep it for me by my working half a day each week. This I did, and at the end of one year I exchanged my heifer with my father for two male calves. Almost every day after these calves were two weeks old I occupied my spare time in teaching them to work in the yoke—a small one, with two bows, which a friend made for me. At two months old they would "gee" and "haw" as well as old oxen. They were then turned to pasture until September. When my father was mowing the grass on his salt meadows, situated on the borders of Long Island Sound, these calves were taken and used to lead the heavier cattle team over the meadows. Again, they were used in midwinter to lead the team in breaking in his two-year olds. As these calves or young steers grew up, I taught the near ox to let me ride him, while the off ox would come along in his place, as I often drove my father's stock from the pasture to the barnyard. So much for my early "choring" and team work.

After I was thirteen my father gave me a piece of ground each year, that I could plant and work on shares, and if I wanted help I had to give two days of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any of the boys of the present time. I always had some time to play, and time to read, and now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm, and the farm hand who taught me to use tools, to hold the plow, and to bring the point and heel of my scythe so as to level the swath clean and true. Once, when driving the ox team to the plow, I failed in keeping them in a straight line at the end of the furrow, but I danced for it when the plowman took the whip from my hands and laid it heavily over my back and legs. I always afterwards drove the team out straight, and I have tried to drive it straight now over seventy years.

The remembrance of my own boyhood has always induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm, and I believe if it were more generally practiced we should have more good farmers and less broken-down merchants, or loafing, hanging-on, time-serving clerks, ready for anything except honorable labor and usefulness, belonging to the highest order of creation.—*Country Gentleman.*

Keep the Plough Going.

Among the many valuable lessons which the late severe drought in California has probably taught the farmers of that state, none will prove more useful than that of the importance of deep and thorough culture. We read of one instance where a man has lost his entire crop of wheat, with the bare exception of ten acres, which were ploughed twice before sowing, while the others were ploughed only once. Now, we have long claimed that if the soil is worked deep enough and finely pulverized, it will take a very severe drought to prevent it from maturing a crop. The yield may be lessened by a drought, but a total failure would be something very unusual on soil that had been stirred by a plough sixteen to twenty inches deep. To work soil to such depth is certainly an expensive operation; but what of this, so long as a proportionate return is obtained? To make "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," is the aim, or should be, of every good farmer; and if ten acres can be made, through deep culture, to yield as much as twenty by the usual systems of shallow ploughing, there must be a gain equal to the cost of the extra ten acres.

When we hear accounts of crops of strawberries of from three hundred to four hundred bushels per acre, we may rest assured that the four inch ploughing of the land was considered satisfactory, or even practiced. The largest crop we ever sow of this fruit was upon a rather stiff loam, which had been worked over to the depth of two feet, and manured liberally throughout. Dry weather in summer had little or no effect upon this land, for it was a gigantic sponge, holding a certain amount of moisture and no more.

Some farmers seem to be averse, not only to ploughing deep, but often. If the ground is wet, they at once tell you that it is not good to work over land when it is in this condition; when it is very dry, they are always afraid of making it dryer by stirring, and between these two conditions there are few opportunities of ploughing land when it is just right. Perhaps this is one reason why some only plough out or cultivate and hoe their corn and potatoes once, while a few farmers never put a hoe into the field, considering that to run through the young plants with a cultivator, or double-mould board plough, is quite sufficient. It is no wonder that the average yield of corn in some states noted for their rich soils, does not reach twenty bushels per acre, while those farmers who practice thorough and deep culture obtain seventy-five to one hundred bushels, with no better foundation to build upon than those who seldom get more than ten to fifteen. The season for cultivating crops is at hand, and we say, keeping the plough and cultivator going among the rows, and do not be afraid of letting in the air, or allowing the moisture to escape through frequent stirring.

Another objection to working among corn and potatoes after plants have reached a good size is, that there is danger of cutting off, or at least disturbing, the large lateral roots; but the injury, if any should be done, which is not all probable where a cultivator or horse hoe is used, will be more than made good by the beneficial effect of stirring the soil. It is so easy to test the effect of frequent culture of growing crops, that it is somewhat singular that more experiments are not made in that direction. We once had a neighbor who never failed to raise an excellent crop of beets and cabbages and who attributed his success to transplanting the first and hoeing the latter twice a week for the first month after the plants were set out.

Of course where frequent and thorough culture is practiced; no weeds get long enough to become troublesome; and this alone will fully compensate for the extra labor of going over the field a great number of times. Let those who have been troubled with noxious weeds heretofore, try beginning early, and then going through their corn, potatoes and similar crops often; then see if it does not prove to be the best and most economical system of culture.—*N. Y. Weekly Sun.*

Important Discovery.

There is a sensation among astronomers at Washington, caused by the discovery by Prof. Hall, in charge of the great telescope at the Naval observatory, of two satellites to the planet Mars. The astronomers of the observatory say that they consider this discovery as ranging among the greatest telescopic discoveries of the century, and that only two in fact, can be said to have exceeded it—that of the Asteroids in 1801, and that of the planet Neptune in 1846.

The discovery has shown the exceptional value of the new telescope. The discovery was first made on the night of the 16th, near midnight. At that time, Prof. Hall observed what at first appeared to him like a very faint and obscure star, which seemed to be following in the track of Mars. Some time afterward another observation showed that the star was in the track of the planet, and some distance from it, notwithstanding the planet was moving away with the same velocity per hour. The measurements which were subsequently taken by the astronomers convinced all that a great discovery had been made. It will take a considerable period to accurately determine in detail the results of this observation. Prof. Newcomb telegraphed to the European observatories this discovery, and, it is hoped, if there was a clear day in Europe, additional information will be received from there.

Prof. Hall, who has kept continuous watch at the instrument for a week, and who was fortunate enough to make this remarkable discovery, makes the following statement:

"The first satellite of Mars was discovered in the naval observatory at Washington on the night of August 16. It was first seen at 11:42. It has been observed in the night of the 16th, 17th and 18th of August. The time of the rotation of this satellite about Mars is about 30 hours; its greatest apparent distance from the center of Mars is 80 seconds of an arc. I think I saw another satellite Saturday morning about four o'clock, but of the existence of the second satellite I am not absolutely certain. I believe, however, that there are two, and expect to be able to determine this to-night. In its appearance it is a faint object of about the thirteenth or fourteenth magnitude. It was possible to discover the satellite only by putting Mars, which is exceedingly bright, out of the field of the telescope, so as to get rid of the bright light of that planet."

Hall's statement ends:

"The distance of the first satellite is between 13,000 or 14,000 miles, which is less than any known planet. The lower one, as to the existence of which the astronomers are not yet absolutely certain, is still closer. The diameter is very small, probably not more than 50 or 100 miles."

THE COTTON CROP.

Synopsis of Reports from All the Cotton-Growing States Furnished the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The cotton report of the department of agriculture for August shows no material decline from July. The general average for August is ninety-three. No state averages higher than in 1876, except Louisiana and Florida. The states of the greatest production, especially those west of the Mississippi, are those reporting. The highest condition of estimates are as follows:

North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 85; Florida, 93; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 106; Texas, 96; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 90.

On the Atlantic coast there is frequent mention of inferior fruiting. In the Carolinas there has been much succulence of growth in consequence of the abundant moisture. In Georgia and Alabama there has been some injury from drouth, but the weather lately has been more seasonable. It has been too wet in parts of Mississippi; some of the bottom lands in Tippah county have been abandoned from this cause. In Louisiana the promise is extraordinary. In Concordia parish the best crop since 1870 is expected; in Union, the best since 1860. The prospect in Texas is hurt by the appearance of the caterpillar. More than half of the counties reported are infested, yet in a few cases in Lavaca the bulk of the crop is destroyed; in Gonzales seventy-five per cent., a complete wreck where preventives were not used. Poison is successfully applied by prudent planters. The caterpillar has appeared in the parishes of St. Landry, Richland and Claiborne, Louisiana; in Perry, Wilcox and Conecuh counties, Alabama; Columbia, Florida, and Brooks, Georgia.

It is estimated that coffee is used by 60,000,000 of the human family, tea by 500,000,000, opium by 400,000,000; alcohol by 500,000,000, and tobacco by 700,000,000. A large proportion of the human family use substances that are either stimulants or narcotics.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

An Interesting Letter on the Subject from a Victim.

"New York, May 31, 1877.—Mr.——, Vice President, etc.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a postal card advising that my next annual premium (policy No. 43,369) is $147 93. Thereby I am reminded that the life insurance business, as managed by your company, is, like the providence of God, "past finding out." I began paying $80 cash and $52 note on this policy in 1867. It seemed an inexpensive luxury. It would have been if I had died. I unhappily survived, and and now for ten years have been struggling as much to keep the policy as myself alive. But the appetite of the policy, I observe, does grow by what it feeds on, and the danger is that it will shortly exceed its demands and my ability to answer, and I shall see it die on my hands. The steady and constant increase in the amount of premium on this policy began to excite my curiosity, not to say my admiration. several years ago. The agent to whom I applied for enlightenment—I have passed through the hands of five or six, each of whom have amassed a fortune and retired—so overwhelmed me with mathematics of the most mixed and abstruse character that I fell back from the investigation greatly humiliated at my own ignorance, and profoundly impressed with the resources of either the company or the agent, I could not decide which. I think I realize, and I hope I appreciate gratefully, the beneficent operation of this steady progression in cost of the policy. It makes one contemplate death with resignation, and to look upon that consummation as a checkmate to the company. Did you ever think how Booth or John McCullough might improve Hamlet's soliloquy and thrill any ordinary audience by just holding up one of your life insurance policies as suiting the action to the word, at the passage: "There's the respect that makes calamity of so long life?"

But I fear I trespass on your time, is it true that insurance officials, notwithstanding the meagerness of their salaries, are overworked? I will come at once to business. I need not trace the steady, upward progress of these premiums. Sufficient that last year I paid $112.75, and this year you call for $147.03 upon a policy, the annual premium on which was $132 ten years ago. At this rate of increase, and with my discouragingly sound health, I cannot undertake to compete with the company. I am aware, of course, that a policy holder who has paid ten annual premiums can hardly expect the consideration due those who, not being insured, seek information. Being a fish in the basket, I do not expect the consideration due one in the sea, and yet I would like to know whether policy No. 43,369 has any surrender value? Can you give any information on the subject? I am already in possession of a considerable accumulation of tracts, pamphlets, circulars, almanacs, calendars, and extracts from religious newspapers which afford abundant knowledge as to the facilities and methods for getting into life insurance; what I seek now is information to get out.

"Pardon me, sir, if I have used too great a familiarity in addressing a man whose acquaintance with logarithms and mortality tables, and the differential culculus entitles him to the name of benefactor and the salary of actuary. I am not ignorant of what is due the representative of $27,000,000, if that's the figure, of assets. I address you because your name appears on the seductive postal card which invites me to add $147 03 to the $27,000,000. I presume you are no stranger to the complaints of disappointed policy holders, and it is not improbable that you dismiss them all with the remark of the Apostle Paul on returning a box of Dr. Ayer's celebrated compound cathartic pills to the elders of the church at Ephesus, 'None of these things move me.' But there may be some in your employ who can show me the cheapest way out. Will you please refer me to him, that I may present my policy and receipts and things with the conundrum which at one time staggered the intelligence of such a statesman as Daniel Webster: 'What is all this worth?' But then, Webster knew scarcely anything about life insurance.

"Yours, very respectfully."

Gov. Hampton's Speech at White Sulpher.

"Now, thank God! she is no longer the prostrate state, but the Palmetto state of old!" It was his pride that the victory was won without appealing to force. It was the result of the harmonious union of black and white. Governor Matthews has told us that in the regiment before us are men who wore the gray and others who wore the blue. I am glad to see this spirit of fraternity. I am glad to see them here, shoulder to shoulder, under one flag and one constitution. [Cheers.]

"The conservative feeling of the south finds fit illustration in the union of the brave boys of the north and south. I am rejoiced to know that while riot and bloodshed had raged at the north, the south had remained peaceful and law-abiding, looking not only to the preservation of order in her states, but expressing in an unmistakable manner her solicitude for the safety of the national capital, and her desire to be of service to the national government. [Applause.] Thousands of men in South Carolina indicated to me their willingness to go north and render the president any assistance in their power. They would have been glad to have gone, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the men they once fought—this time to protect a common country.

"Let the people of the north remember this: We recognize that the union is restored; we recognize the constitution of the United States. And when I say that I mean the constitution with all its amendments. [Applause.] We have surrendered in good faith. The southern states now ask for equal laws. Let Maine be put on a par with South Carolina. Regard Louisiana as you do Massachusetts, and you will find no men in the union who will stand by the constitution of the United States more loyally than the men of the south. [Great cheering.]

"Soldiers and citizens of the north, will you forget the shout of victory while we extend the hand of fraternity? We propose to uphold the laws in every southern state. We do not want a strong standing army. [Cheer.] We want no standing army in times of peace. We can commit our interests to our soldiery. We want union and piece and fraternity. As states, let us be as distinct as the billows; as a country; let us be one as the sea—all people striving alike for the happiness and prosperity of the whole American republic." [Cheers.]

One test of a great mind is its instantaneous availability in a great emergency. The boy who can drop a paper bag of eggs on the sidewalk and pass on without changing his gait, interrupting his whistle or looking at what he has dropped, has a future before him.

School and Church.

Next year's tuition in the university of Mississippi will be free. The state appropriates $30,000.

The English House of Commons has refused, by a vote of two hundred and four to one hundred and forty-three, to abolish church rates in Scotland.

The plan of an International Catholic league has been sanctioned by the pope, and is now in course of elaboration at Vatican. Rome is to be its headquarters.

Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, announces, from Vichy, France, that Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, has been appointed his coadjutor, with the right of succession.

The Baptist church of Manchester, Va., has solemnly resolved to exclude from its membership every member that is able and refuses to help pay the expenses of the church.

Shuje Isawa, a young Japanese, lately graduated at the Bridgewater (Ct.) Normal school. In his graduating essay he gave statistics showing the condition of education in Japan and thanked Americans for efforts made in that direction. There are over 20,000 common schools, nearly 2,000,000 children receiving education in them, and 35,866 instructors in Japan

Liberate the Impurities of the System.

This can easily be done through the instrumentality of the searching blood depurent and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which incites those scavengers of the body, the kidneys and the bowels, to vigorous action. The first named organ secrete impurities—where such exist—from the blood, which would otherwise poison it, and it is the office of the bowels to carry off the useless portions of the food rejected during the process of digestion, and which if retained interfere with digestion and bilious secretion. Rheumatism and gout, both products of acid elements in the circulation, are remedied by the bitters, which will likewise be found a prompt though gentle cathartic. Both kidneys and bowels are invigorated, as well as stimulated by this famous medicine, which possesses tonic properities of the highest order.

Plain Facts for Advertisers to Read and Consider.

The *Springfield (Massachusetts) Daily Union* has a *larger circulation* in springfield and within a radius of twenty-five miles, *than any other journal.*

The *Springfield (Massachusetts) Weekly Union* has a *laeger circulation, local and general, than any other weekly newspaper in New England, outside of Boston.* The *Union* is not only the *best advertising medium, but also the cheapest.*

For terms address, Clark W. Bryan & Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., or write or apply to any of the leading advertising agencies in the United States and Canada. Sample copies of either the daily or weekly *Union* sent free.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for billiousness, headache, liver complaint and disaases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, the great Internal Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5; sold by all Druggists. Send for circulars to Helphenstine, & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

If a word to the wise be sufficient, we think a hint to the sick and suffering will not prove amiss. The Home Stomach Bitters, than which none are more effective in recuperating from bodily or mental exhaustion. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Purity, Strength, Economy.

These three requisites are combined in Dooley's well-known Yeast Powder. A few trials will convince you that it is not only the best, but also the cheapest.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver; or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE,

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!

An Effectual Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach & Spleen

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, AND NAUSEA.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, Complexion and General Health.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache; For the relief of which Take Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit Street.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SAFER THAN THE AVERAGE SAVINGS BANK.

The Shares of the Consolidated Virginia and the California Mining Companies are selling at twenty-eight to thirty-five dollars each. The two companies have already paid more than forty-nine million dollars in monthly dividends. The rate is equal to eighty per cent. a year on the present market price of the stock. Orders for lots of five shares and upwards executed and full information given by WILLIAM WARD, Banker and Broker, Ex President of the American Mining Board, Drexel Building, Corner Broad and Wall streets, New York.
N. B.—Investments, Railroad and all marketable Securities bought and sold and dividends collected.

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts Can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each ½ doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price In any part of the Union—no express charges to pay Samples for full directions of self-measurement Sent free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the manufacturer and get Botto Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St. N.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor,

Numbers its alumni by hundreds in all the honorable walks of life. Pupils range from twelve to twenty years in age. Next session opens Sept. 13th. Those wishing to enter should make an early application.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

GRACE'S
Salve!



A VEGETABLE PREPARATION.
Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Costiveness.

This prevalent affliction is generally looked upon as a trivial matter. *It does great mischief.* Excretion is checked while absorption continues. All impurities are left in the bowels to be absorbed in the blood and poison the system, producing dyspepsia, headache, piles disordered action of the heart, liver and kidneys, boils, fever, rheumatism, etc.

DR. TUTT'S PILLS

Permanently cure chronic constipation and all the ills that result from a want of proper stools. They possess tonic, alterative and cathartic properties and will regulate the bowels when all other medicines fail, produce appetite and cause the body to gain, in solid flesh, Sold everywhere. Price 25c. Office 35 Murray St., New York.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approve the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will,

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.



SHAKER SASH BALANCE.

From the Scientific American. "Our illustration represents a very simple and ingenious device, which does away with the usual cords and pulleys on windows, by making one sash balance the other. It is cheap, readily applied, and will afford all the means for ventilation that side weights do." The best ventilator known. Fanciful and lasting, moved at a touch. With additional cost of 15 cents, a lock is furnished to hold sash to any desired point without marring paint or finish. Agents wanted at a large discount. Address S. J. Russell, Patentee, S. Union, Ky.

WILHOFT'S
Anti-Periodic,
—OR—
FEVER AND AGUE
TONIC.

For all Diseases Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood,

A Warranted Cure!
G. R. FINLAY & CO.,
New Orleans, Prop's.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Punctual as a Timepiece. Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediately with Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession. Sold by all druggists.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Wanted Men to travel and take orders of Merchants. Salary $1200 a year and all traveling expenses paid. Address GEM Man'f'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISERS

Are invited to investigate The American Newspaper Union List of Newspapers—the *largest combination of papers in the United States*—and compare the prices with other lists. *It is the cheapest and best advertising medium in the country.*

The American
NEWSPAPER UNION
List of 1085
Weekly Newspapers,

COMPRISES

New York Newspaper Union List,
Chicago Newspaper Union List,
Milwaukee Newspaper Union List,
St. Paul Newspaper Union List,
Cincinnati Newspaper Union List,
Southern Newspaper Union List.

The prices advertising are now about one-half of last year's rates and are as follows:

ONE INCH OF SPACE—14 AGATE LINES—WILL BE INSERTED ONE WEEK IN THE

New York Newspaper Union List for	$31.00
Chicago Newspaper Union List "	24.50
Milwaukee Newspaper Union List "	8.00
St. Paul Newspaper Union List "	7.00
Cincinnati Newspaper Union List "	15.00
Southern Newspaper Union List "	12.00

Or the Entire List of

1085 Newspapers One Week for $87.50

A One Inch advertisement will be inserted one year in the entire list of 1085 newspapers for $2,275, Or about $2.00 per paper a year.

Send for Catalogue, Address,

BEALS & FOSTER.
(Times Building),
41 Park Row, NEW YORK.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

REVOLVER FREE Seven-shot revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136 & 138 Wood st. Pittsburg, Pa

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Sample FREE. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new & salable. COE, YONGE & CO., St. Louis, Mo

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 13 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Linington, Chicago.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit and a $25 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich

$25 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$9 A DAY to Agents. Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 Latest Novelties. SOUTHERN SUPPLY CO., Nashville, Tenn.

Heavy Solid Silver Thimble 50 cts., or Heavy Gold filled, warranted 20 years, $1.50. Agts send stamp for catalogue. VAN & Co., Chicago.

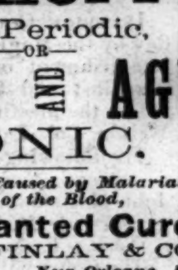
How to Procure Texas Land without money, and sixteen pages of Reading sent for Ten Cents. Address, COMMON SENSE, Paris, Texas.

$10 to $25 A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, Picture and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth $5, sent, post paid, for 75 Cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. [Established 1830.]

50,000
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
Plants and Flowers,
Grown and for Sale by
R. G. CRAIG & CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WHITNEY & HOLMES
ORGANS.
The Finest Toned and Most Durable Made.
New Styles. New Solo Stops.
Warranted Five Years. Send for Price Lists.
Whitney & Holmes Organ Co., Quincy, Ill

PERPETUAL
SORGUM EVAPORATOR.



$15. $20. $25.
CHEAP & DURABLE
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address the only Manufr's
CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.



The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humbug claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay full price for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, $4; for both sides $6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss WILL CURE more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circulars free. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHERS of VOCAL MUSIC

Desiring the best book extant, should try FAVORITE SONGS An unequalled collection of Gems compiled for their use by Profs. H. R. and T. H. R. Christie and supervised by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, the eminent author and teacher. Price, $5.00 a doz. Sample by mail, 50c. Specimen pages free.
R. W. CARROLL & CO.,
Pubs., Cincinnati.

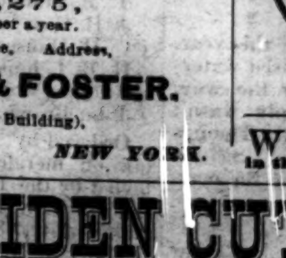
$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

ONLY $1 For SIX BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, (different subjects,) 14x17 inches; Or for FIVE PICTURES, 17x22; Or for FOUR PICTURES, 19x24. Fac-simile copies of FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, made by the celebrated GRAPHIC process, printed on Heavy Plate Paper for framing. Send ten cents for Illustrated Catalogue containing over 100 pictures. Address, The Daily Graphic, New York City.

DUNHAM PIANOS.
Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers, Warerooms, 18 East 14th St., [Established 1834.] NEW YORK. Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivalled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.* For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ozs. each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address B. T. BABBITT, New York City. For Sale by all Druggists.

SANDAL-WOOD

A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, etc.

Dundas, Dick & Co's Genuine Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and Wooster street, New York

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. S. N. U. 35.

MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.
Received The Highest Centennial Prize.



MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF TABLE CUTLERY.
Exclusive Makers of the "PATENT IVORY" or Celluloid Knife, the most durable WHITE HANDLE known. The Oldest Manufacturers in America. Original Makers of the HARD RUBBER HANDLE. Always call for "Trade Mark" "MERIDEN CUTLERY Co." on the blade. Warranted and sold by all Dealers in Cutlery, and by the MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 49 Chambers Street, New York.